

'OUR FOOD STOCKS LAMENTABLY LOW' STATES LI. GEORGE

Not Owing to Activity Of
Submarines, But To
Bad Harvests

STRICT ECONOMY

Guarantees Minimum Price
On Crops to Induce
Increased Sowing

MAKES BIG CUTS

India, France, Italy And
Colonies Are all Hit By
New Restrictions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 23.—The House of Commons was crowded this morning, a number of distinguished visitors, including Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada and Mr. W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, being present. Mr. Lloyd George, on rising, was loudly cheered.

He said that the ultimate success of the Allied cause depended on the solution of their tonnage difficulties. Over a million tons of British shipping has been allocated to France alone and a considerable amount to Russia and Italy. Also, a considerable amount has been sunk.

There was not only a shortage for the general needs of the nation, but also for military purposes. The nation must be prepared to make drastic sacrifices to cope with submarine warfare, otherwise disaster confronted them. The tonnage problem must, therefore, be tackled ruthlessly and promptly by naval measures, the building of new ships, dispensing with unnecessary imports and increasing home food production.

Anti-Submarine Craft
Mr. Lloyd George stated that the shipyards must be utilised to the utmost for building anti-submarine craft besides merchantmen.

With regard to the imports problem, timber, of which 6,400,000 tons was imported last year, must be dealt with, in order to save tonnage. The best methods of economising timber were being investigated. The French Government had given two forests for the use of the army in France and he was afraid he must ask for more. The supply of home timber must also be increased. He thought they could get sufficient labor to fell enough trees for all purposes.

They were importing millions of tons of iron-ore, while there was plenty of low grade ore in Great Britain. If they could augment the supply of labor, they could enormously increase their output. The large saving in tonnage made by this, unfortunately, would not come until late in the year.

Bad Harvests Play Havo

"Our food stocks at the present time are lamentably low, not owing to submarines, but to the bad harvest. For the safety of the nation, we must make every effort to increase the production in 1917."

"There are a few weeks in which to sow Spring wheat, oats and barley. In order to induce farmers to plow up pasture land immediately, I propose to guarantee the farmer a minimum price for a definite period, while a minimum wage will be fixed for the agricultural laborer, raising of rents will be prohibited and the Board of Agriculture will enforce cultivation."

"The guaranteed minimum price for wheat per quarter will be sixty shillings during 1917, fifty-five shillings for the next two years and forty-five shillings for the next three years."

"Paper imports will be reduced to 640,000 tons, which is half the present allowance. All essential food-stuffs will be put on the free"

(Continued on Page 2)

Chinese Counter-Proposals Regarding Joining Alliance Answered; Tokio Conference

Organise National Defence Committee to Improve Army
Efficiency; Hope for Reduction of Troops

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Peking, February 24.—According to a report of the Kung-yen-pao, the Ministers of the Entente Powers yesterday received from their respective home Governments the reply to the Chinese counter-proposals with regard to China siding with the Entente. It is indicated that further negotiations will take place in Tokio.

When Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang arrived, Premier Tuan Chi-jui, the whole Cabinet, Wang Shi-chien, Chief of the General Staff and many high officers and officials were present.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, February 24.—A Commission of National Defence is being organized, which will have charge of defensive measures throughout the country, such as the division of the military and naval districts, the distribution of troops, &c. It is hoped, by this means, to centralise control of the army, improve its efficiency and also enable a reduction in the number of troops.

It is understood that Premier Tuan Chi-jui will be chairman of the commission, with Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, General Wang Shi-chien and General Yin Chang as vice-chairmen.

President Li Yuan-hung yesterday entertained Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang to luncheon and Premier Tuan Chi-jui gave a banquet in his honor in the evening, at which a number of high officials were present. The Vice-President is staying at the headquarters of the Chinweihun, not at the apartments which the President placed at his disposal.

Canton, February 23.—The Charly Organisation and also other public bodies have resolved to petition Peking to remain neutral.

Paris, February 22.—The French newspapers and political circles continue to consider with very keen interest the attitude assumed by the Chinese Government on the question of submarine warfare. The surprise caused in Germany would be difficult to explain, if sincere, as there is no wonder that a country such as China, whose civilisation

traces its origin back to the remotest ages and who pays worship to letters, philosophy and the sciences, has spontaneously placed herself by the side of the nations which defend the ideals of humanity, justice and progress.

While paying tribute to the disinterested action accomplished by the Chinese Government, the newspapers point out that this Government, by going on through with its attitude, will derive important material advantages as a just reward for an act of highly moral scope and will free China from the commercial and financial grasp of an encroaching and unscrupulous nation.

The adherence given by China to the principles laid down by President Wilson constitute the first great international move accomplished by this country since its revolution. It proves to what an extent this revolution may be the starting point of a new era of progress.

While the Young Turks' revolution has plunged Turkey into terrible distress and brought about the subduing of the country by Germany, China, following in the footsteps of Japan, has placed herself without risk or bloody sacrifices, but only by her adhesion to the great principles of international law and from the very first, on an equal footing with the nations fighting for civilisation.

Feng Supports Entente

Peking, February 23.—It is reported that Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang told a certain important personage that he supports the view of China joining the side of the Entente Powers and also his desire to see a change of the Minister of Finance.

Tokio, February 23.—It is observed in Tokio that as the result of the arrival of Feng Kuo-chang the situation of China will develop greatly and the question of the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany and other important policies will be definitely decided.

Will Use Submarines Without Restriction

Is President's Assurance To
Reichstag; 'Defending Inde-
pendence and Freedom'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 22.—The Reichstag has been opened. The President said that Germany and her allies have taken refuge in a weapon which they would employ without restriction till the defence of their independence and freedom has been attained.

GERMANY TRYING HARD TO PLACATE SPANIARDS

Part of Offer Is To Transfer
Interned Ships; Surprised
At Madrid's Reply

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, February 23.—It is announced that Germany has offered Spain regular passenger communication to Falmouth, similar to the offer made to the United States.

A telegram from Berlin says that Germany is surprised at the reply made by Spain to Germany's Note announcing ruthless submarine warfare. Germany has offered to provide Spain with coal, buy a portion of the orange harvest and transfer some of the German ships detained in Spanish ports, to compensate for the damage done by German submarines.

Proposal to Turkey To Release Captives

Treatment Of British in Austria
In Complete Contrast To
Methods Of Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 22.—In the House of Lords, today, Lord Newton stated that there were 4,500 civilian and 34,500 military British prisoners in Germany, 200 civilian and 250 military in Austria, 9 civilian and 550 military in Bulgaria and 800 civilian and 10,800 military, including 8,800 Indians, in Turkey.

The Government was about to make a proposal to the Turks, which would have the effect of releasing twenty per cent of the prisoners there. The treatment of British prisoners in Austria formed a complete contrast to their treatment in Germany.

Punish Britishers For Trading With Germans Out East

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 22.—Harry Broughton, principal of the Stonebridge Cloth Manufacturing Company, has been sentenced at Manchester to a year's imprisonment and his son to a fine of £50, for trading with German firms in the East.

NEW BENGAL GOVERNOR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 22.—Lord Ronaldshay was received in audience, today and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of Bengal.

Wrecks of Submarine H-3 And Cruiser Milwaukee



The wreck of the H-3 is shown in the foreground. In the background may be seen the U. S. cruiser Milwaukee, which ran aground trying to rescue the submarine. In the insert is Lieutenant William F. Newton, who was in command of the Milwaukee. This remarkable photograph was made at Eureka, Cal.

SPANISH TAKE GERMAN CONSUL INTO CUSTODY

Charged With Complicity In
Submarine Plot; Mysterious
American Wanted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 23.—Herr Muller, the German Consul at Cartagena, has been arrested in connection with the discovery of a submarine base. Another German, named Kaller, has been arrested in Madrid and the police are actively searching for a third German, who is believed to be the ring-leader.

The authorities are determined to probe the matter to the bottom, to satisfy public opinion, which demands a most vigorous suppression of German intrigues.

Madrid, February 22.—There has been an explosion of wrath in Spain on the discovery of buoys at Cartagena which contain material for German plots in Spain.

It appears that the coast-guards found close to Cartagena Harbor two buoys, connected by a chain, to which were attached thirty water-tight cases, one full of explosives and the others containing correspondence and instructions for Germans occupying official positions in Spain. The submarine which placed the buoys also secretly landed several men instructed in the use of explosives.

Besides Herr Muller, the German Consul at Cartagena and Kaller, a man who styles himself an American, with the name of Harry Wood, has been arrested.

The Government is acting very vigorously. Count Romanones, the Premier and Senor Gimeno, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, have conferred separately with the American, French and German Ambassadors and also with Mr. James W. Gerard.

MUTINOUS OFFICERS SHOT

Peking, February 23.—On the morning of February 22, General Chang Hual-tse, the Military Governor of Shantung, executed the Commander of the 2nd Regiment and altogether nine officers, who had refused to remove to Machang from Taonanfu, at Tsinanfu.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tientsin M. Feb. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Feb. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Nigata M. Mar. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 6

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Mar. 1
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela. Mar. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Mar. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia Mar. 17

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 23

The Canadian mail of February 9, is due here on February 27. Left Yokohama for Kobe on February 23, at 4 p.m. per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan.

Shanghai Matinee To Aid U.S. Ambulance And Hospital in France

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, a matinee will be given on Monday, March 5, at 5.15 p.m., at the Lyceum Theater, in aid of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly. This is the first time since the war started that anything of this sort has been done by the Americans in Shanghai and it is a great and welcome addition.

As most Shanghai people know, Americans have done great work for charity at home and all have heard of the big hospital at Neuilly and of the magnificent work done by the American Ambulance which is attached to the French Army.

With regard to the matinee, Mrs. Wheelock has asked us to say that she has had a direct appeal for help from Mrs. Robert Bacon, who is the Head of the Committee in New York. The appeal is for Beds and Nurses. The cost of a bed is (Gold) \$600, roughly \$1,000 here; the bed will be named after the place from which it is subscribed and the nurse in charge will send accounts of the patients who occupy it. The cost of a nurse is (Gold) \$450. The nurses, who make \$100 a month in New York, are giving their services for \$20 a month in France. Mrs. Bacon says that funds are getting very low and that they are very anxious to keep up the splendid standard which the hospital has maintained from the first.

Mr. de Lucca has most kindly offered to give his ballet again, and before it there will be a short concert. Miss Jourvel will sing and Mrs. Morse will play the violin. Both these ladies are too well known to make any comment necessary. It is also hoped that a new singer will make her first appearance in public here. Before the concert Mr. McGrew, who has been working for the American Ambulance in France, will give a short description of the work that has been and is being done.

Mrs. Wheelock has asked us to say that the tickets are to be sold at the usual prices and that no collections, or selling of sweets, etc., will be made but that any subscription, no matter how small, will be most gratefully and thankfully received by her, if anyone should wish to contribute.

Home Rule At Once Or General Election

Irish Nationalists Declare Res-
olution in Parliament
Will Force Issue

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 22.—The Nationalists attach the utmost importance to a resolution demanding immediate Home Rule and declare that a refusal of their demand will make a general election inevitable.

GERMAN CAPTURES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 22.—(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: We took 250 prisoners in our thrust eastward of Gloczov.

FOOD RIOTS IN AMERICA INSTIGATED BY GERMANS

Alleged \$20,000 Paid For De-
putation in New York; Want
To Secure Embargo

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 23.—The authorities have evidence that food demonstrations are being instigated by the Germans, with the object of securing an embargo on food exports. It is stated that \$20,000 was paid for the recent deputation to the Mayor.

One person has been killed and fourteen injured in a food riot in Philadelphia, in which 2,500 persons participated. It is believed that the riot was instigated by German agents.

There has been a mysterious outbreak of a score of incendiary fires at New Britain, in Connecticut, where there are many munition works. Martial law is being enforced.

A plot has been discovered to blow up a munition factory at Youngstown, in Ohio. Two Turks who were carrying dynamite have been arrested.

THIRTY-TWO OLD REBELS IN IRELAND REARRESTED

Were Prohibited Residence In
Country; They Are Mostly
Volunteer Leaders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 23.—There were thirty-two arrests under the Defence of the Realm Act, in Ireland, yesterday, namely, eight in Dublin, twenty-four in Galway, Limerick, Skibbereen and elsewhere. The men arrested include some who were interned after the late rebellion and subsequently released.

An official statement issued in Dublin states that the men arrested are prohibited to reside in Ireland. The men arrested are mostly Volunteer leaders. They include the author Darrel Flaggis, Captain Liam Mellows, Coscannon S. T. Kelly, the Editor of the Catholic League Bulletin, J. J. O'Kelly and also a number of Gaelic officials.

Germans in Balkans Cut Off From Athens

Junction Of French And Italians
Clears Road From Gorizia
To Leskovic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, February 22.—Contact has been established between the French and Italian groups, resulting in the clearance of the road between Gorizia and Leskovic. The importance of the achievement lies in the fact that it completely cuts off communication by post between Athens and the Central Powers, restricting them to wireless and aeroplane services.

M.M. LINER ATHOS SUNK BY TORPEDO IN MEDITERRANEAN

1,600 Rescued; Carried
Senegalese Troops And
Colonial Laborers

PERSEUS IS LOST

Reuter's Confirm Shanghai
Rumor of Destruction
Of Holt Poat

SWEDES ANGERED

They Badly wanted Nitrate
On Sunken Ship; 34
Of Crew Missing

Mr. L. Bridou, the Agent-General in Shanghai of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, announced yesterday: "I regret very much to inform you that the M.M. s.s. Athos was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean, on the 17th inst., at noon. So far, 1,600 persons rescued from the steamer have arrived at Malta."

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 23.—Official: The Messageries Maritimes mail-boat Athos (12,000 tons) from China, which was transporting Senegalese tirailleurs and Colonial laborers to France, has been torpedoed in the Mediterranean. Two escorting destroyers, aided by a gun-boat which came up, saved 1,450.

Confirm Perseus' Sinking

London, February 23.—The Holt Line s.s. Perseus (6,728 tons) has been sunk.

Nine of the crew of the sunken Cardiff steamer Rosalie (4,243 tons) have been saved. The remaining twenty-one, including all the officers, are lost.

The Captain, Chief Engineer and two of the crew of the sunken Cardiff steamer Carho were made prisoners. The remainder have been landed.

Four of the crew injured and two dead from the London steamer John Miles (637 tons), which has been sunk, have been landed. Fourteen others are missing.

The passengers and crew of the Bibby Line s.s. Worcestershire have been landed.

Rouse Sweden's Anger

Intense indignation is felt in Sweden concerning the torpedoing of the Swedish sailing-vessel Hugo Hamilton, with a cargo of 4,000 tons of nitrate of soda, which is urgently needed by Swedish farmers. The crew of thirty-four is missing.

The pro-German newspaper Aftonbladet says that an apology and compensation are insufficient. Sweden must demand substitutes from Germany equally important for agriculture.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Sir Edward Carson, besides giving instances of war-ships ramming submarines, mentioned an engagement between two British patrol-boats and two submarines, one of which was apparently sunk, while the fate of the second is doubtful; and another where a patrol-boat reported that it hit the conning-tower of a submarine with its fifth shot and believed that it sunk and when a sea-plane bombed a submarine in the act of diving.

Stockholm Protests

Stockholm, February 22.—The Swedish Government has protested to Germany concerning the torpedoing of the Swedish steamer Vaering and the sailing-ship Hugo Hamilton.

Spaniard Defies U-Boat

Madrid, February 22.—An Austrian submarine held up the Spanish steamer Victoria Eugenia, from Buenos Aires, off Tarragona, and demanded the surrender of eight Britishers. The Captain pointed out that his ship was in territorial waters and said that he would sink her before giving them up.

The submarine then withdrew. The steamer received an ovation on its arrival at Barcelona.

The American Consul at Barcelona reports that there were five Americans on board the Swedish steamer Skogland (2,903 tons), which was sunk by a German submarine.

NO MORE RUM IMPORTS PERMITTED IN BRITAIN

Foreign Trade in Wines And
Spirits to Be Reduced
By 75 Per Cent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 23.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Walter Long, on behalf of the Premier, announced that the importation of rum would be stopped and the importation of wines and spirits reduced seventy-five per cent as compared with 1913.

Canada Puts Ban On Travel to War-Zone

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Ottawa, February 22.—An Order-in-Council forbids women and children to embark at Canadian ports for destinations in the war-zone.

SILVER DROPS AGAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 22.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states that there has been a certain amount of general competition, while the offerings have increased, owing to the set-back in price inducing profit-taking and freer sales, also, Shanghai exchange showed weakness and a little selling occurred from that port; consequently, the price declined.

CANADA'S WAR WORK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 22.—Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, accompanied by the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, and the Hon. John D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Sir Edward P. Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, have arrived in London, to participate in the war conference.

Sir Robert Borden, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said that 400,000 men have enlisted in Canada for over-seas service, of whom 300,000 have crossed the Atlantic. Further recruiting is being considered.

Over 300,000 men and women are working on munitions in Canada. \$60,000,000 has been raised in Canada since the war began, besides assisting Great Britain to the extent of \$50,000,000 for munitions.

The Canadians, concluded Sir Robert Borden, are convinced that there can be no abiding peace except as the result of the victory of the Allies.

MUKDEN STILL BOILING

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, February 24.—It is reported that the conflict between the military and the Tuchun at Mukden, which arose through the refusal of the latter to remove certain officials, is still unsettled. It is stated that the military officers insist on the acceptance of their resignations, unless the Tuchun himself resigns.

Obituary

Mr. J. Samuel, M.P.

Reuter's Service
London, February 23.—The death is announced of Mr. Jonathan Samuel, Liberal M. P. for Stockton-on-Tees.

BOMB PROSECCO

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, February 23.—An official communique issued today reported: The enemy seized an outpost on Col-di-Lana, but our counter-attack drove them out. We took some prisoners. One of our air-ships dropped a ton of high-explosive, with visible success, on the aviation ground at Prosecco.

TIGRIS IN FLOOD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 23.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: We have secured and consolidated two lines of trenches at the southern end of the Sanna-i-Yat position. Fighting continues. The Tigris has risen to flood-level and is hindering operations.

FUNDS FOR YUNNANESE

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, February 24.—In response to a further request from Tang Chi-yao for funds to disband surplus Yunnan troops, the Government has instructed the Ministry of Finance to appropriate a further \$30,000 for the purpose.

Taking a Bath in the Snow



Baths are infrequent enough on any of the fighting lines, even when bath trains are run behind the trenches for the use of the troops on reserve, as both the Russians and the Germans do. These German officers,

assigned to the Austrian forces in the snowy Carpathian Mountains, are determined to have their bath, and they are not at all fussy about hot water. Just plain, ordinary, snow does them very well. At least they seem to be enjoying it.

Bulletins From West

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 23.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: We repulsed raids eastward of Vermelles and southward of Neuve Chapelle. A number of casualties were inflicted on the enemy and we took some prisoners.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We improved our position northward of Gueudecourt, capturing a portion of a trench and thirty prisoners. We occupied a post southward of Petit Miraumont.

We made a raid south-eastward of Souchez, killing a number of the enemy and destroying dug-outs. We repulsed raids southward of Armentieres and in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert Wood. A small number of the enemy who reached our trenches were killed or taken prisoners.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters says that the statement made in a German wireless message, yesterday, that they counted two hundred British dead before their positions southward of Armentieres is a notable instance of hardy lying.

The New Zealanders carried out the raid, remained for upwards of half-an-hour in the German support trenches and did great destruction. They found the German trenches strewn with dead from our bombardment and captured 44 prisoners. If the Germans really counted 200 corpses, seven-eighths of them were Germans.

Paris, February 23.—The official communique issued this evening reported: There has been an artillery action in Alsace-Lorraine. We repulsed enemy coups-de-main in the Soissons and Besenval areas.

'Our Food Stocks Lamentably Low'

(Continued from Page 1)

list, but apples, tomatoes and certain raw fruits will be prohibited. Oranges, bananas, almonds and nuts will be reduced to 25 per cent of the imports in 1915 and canned salmon will be reduced by 50 per cent.

Reduces Indian Tea Trade

"The import of mineral water is prohibited and cocoa and coffee will be stopped temporarily, as we have large stocks of them. The importation of foreign tea will be prohibited, while even the importation of Indian tea will be reduced to a certain extent. This will save \$900,000 tons."

He regretted exceedingly the stoppage of certain luxuries from France and Italy. The output of beer would be reduced to 10,000,000 barrels, saving 600,000 tons of imports used in its manufacture. The output of spirits would be correspondingly reduced.

These restrictions would be imposed immediately. Steps would be taken to prevent speculative buying and, if necessary, the Food Controller would control commodities. If this program was carried out and those able to help in production did help, he had not the slightest doubt that they could face the worst the enemy could do.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a letter, appeals to the Free Churches to co-operate in the campaign for economy and increased food production. He urges the formation of local groups to cultivate land on a co-operative basis and concludes: "Our responsibilities are grave beyond words. No time is to be lost."

News Brevities

Judge Lobingier has returned from Canton where he went to hold the annual session for the southern circuit of the United States Court for China.

Messrs. W. Funder and Co. advertise an attractive auction to take place on Tuesday next, at 5 Hart Road. Among the items for sale are one fine toned Moutrie piano, 1 Guitar, 1 12-bore sporting gun, and a large mosquito house.

Mr. E. O. Cumming, well known in Shanghai as an exchange broker, leaves here today to offer his services to the British Government.

'LA BELLE HELENE'

A musical comedy in three acts, by Offenbach, entitled "La Belle Helene," will be staged at the Lyceum Theater on March 10, 12 and 14, by Madame Thue, who will be assisted by talented amateurs of Shanghai. It promises to be a great success. The proceeds of the entertainment will go to increase the fund for British Wounded Soldiers.

Among those in the caste are Miss Lockhart, who has come specially from Weihaiwei to sing the leading part, Miss Cowen, Mrs. Mathieson, Mrs. Baker, the Misses Brodie and Valentine, Messrs. Burrett, Donne, Stewart, Speelman, Wilson and many others of equal merit.

Madame Thue is expecting to leave for home shortly, and this probably will be the last chance Shanghai playgoers will have of attending her productions, and it is hoped that music-lovers will not miss this occasion to show their appreciation of all that she has done for them and will support her heartily in these farewell performances.

WUSHI'S COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION BOOMS

See 1st Correspondence to The China Press

Wush, Feb. 23.—The Wush Commercial Association has this week opened its new building with a reception and appropriate ceremonies. The building is a foreign structure, with a large reception hall and many convenient board rooms downstairs, while the second floor consists of one large lecture hall, some fifty by a hundred feet. In a smaller building provision is made for the exposition of samples of Wush products. The exhibit is an extremely interesting witness to the progressive activities of Wush. The Wush Commercial Association is to be congratulated on this new evidence of its vigor.

Engagement

Yung-Chur

The engagement of Miss Elsie Chur, sister of Mr. D. S. Fred Chur of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, to Mr. Bartlett G. Yung, son of the famous Dr. Yung Wing, ex-minister to Washington and Spain, is announced. The wedding is to take place at the Union Church on Wednesday, February 23.

Very Few Articles Increase in Value

once you have bought them;
in the majority of cases the value
decreases.

Take, for instance, your motor-car, carriage,
watch, clothing, carpets, etc. However much
they cost you to buy, the longer you keep
them the less money they will bring if you
sell them again.

But if you buy LAND

in either of the Settlements, you
can watch your purchase grow in
value, and your capital is safe.

Our Speciality

is land for any purpose and in
any locality. We can arrange for
part payment in cash and the
balance by easy instalments.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CONSULT US

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,

39 Nanking Road.

GERMAN ACTION AGAINST POLES TOLD BY DEPUTY

Speech Before Reichstag As
Reported in Polish Paper Con-
stitutes Protest Against De-
tentions and Deportations

Berne, Switzerland.—A copy of the Dziennik Poniński, the organ of the Conservative Party in Poland, which has reached Switzerland, contains a report of a speech made in the Reichstag by the Polish deputy, Herr Trompczynski, no portion of which has appeared in the German papers.

The speech dealt with the position of those Polish workpeople who were prevented from leaving Germany upon the outbreak of war, and of those who had since been deported thence. It is not a question of a mere handful, said Herr Trompczynski, according to the report, but of 350,000 people. On August 1, 1914, the war took by surprise 250,000 Polish workpeople in Germany (from Russian Poland). They were kept back irrespective of sex or age, and were not permitted to return to their homes. That was done in defiance of international law, which permits the detention of aliens only as a reprisal in the event of their being used for war purposes by the enemy. Since the occupation of Russian Poland this danger has no longer threatened, and there has been no reason for the detention of these people.

As, however, this number did not suffice for the execution of the necessary agricultural and industrial work, the enlistment of more workers in Russian Poland by means of labor bureaus was embarked upon, and this succeeded in some 80,000 cases. They were assured that they would be used for work in the fields. When they had been conveyed to this side of the frontier they learned that they would not be allowed to return to their homes, or to change their work. After a short time these facts became known in Poland, and the workers were no longer obtainable, whereupon the Warsaw president of police announced by proclamation that these statements were false and that, on the contrary, the German Government was treating the Polish laborers more leniently than in time of peace. How much truth there was in that you can gather, gentlemen, from the fact that they were neither permitted to return to their homes, nor to change their work.

But that was not enough. For the past year there have been rumors that Polish laborers were taken by force and transported to Germany. From Rembertow near Warsaw, for instance, it is reported that from 700 to 800 workmen, engaged in mining there, were deported and that their families do not know to this day where they are. It is reported also that men were surrounded as they came out of church, and that those capable of working were forcibly torn from their midst and that this even happened in Wilna. These statements, it is true, are difficult to confirm, but we now have it in black and white that in the Government of Warsaw compulsory labor has been introduced, not only for those in receipt of relief, but also for those who are unemployed, and are therefore liable to need it. This is all done with a view to transporting them to Germany. In short: Unemployment is being artificially created in the land, in order that it may be possible to send men to Germany. These acts have created very bitter feeling in Poland, and there is no doubt that they are contrary to all legal codes. In the Budget Commission the German Government cited paragraph 43 of the Hague Convention, which permits the occupying power to take all steps in the occupied country that are necessary for the maintenance of peace and order. But even a jurist with the most elastic of consciences could not pronounce the banishment of workers a measure corresponding to the maintenance of law and order.

Having been interrupted by the President at this juncture, Herr Trompczynski continued: In accordance with the President's desire I will be brief, and will take only one letter from thousands describing to us the pitiful situation of the Polish laborers. A pastor who visits the Polish season laborers writes us that in the neighborhood of Weimar the daily wage of the men is 75 pfennigs, and that of the women 50, and that in addition each is given half a liter of skim milk a day, and 25 pounds of potatoes weekly. That makes, in all, a daily wage for men of 95 and for women of 65 pfennigs, and that is what they have to live on. The employer pays what he pleases because he knows that the employee is helpless; as he cannot leave his situation, he is exploited accordingly. The same pastor reports that the Burgomaster took pity on the

misery of the workers and found them better posts; but the previous employer went to them with the police, who deprived the workers of their tools, and then went away. Thereupon the employer began to belabor them with a whip until they agreed to an extension of their contract. Such complaints are received by the thousand. The workers complain of bad, confined dwellings, which are frequently not heated, of tasks which exceed their strength, of blows which they receive from employers, foremen and policemen, of low wages and deductions and of being thrown into prison in the case of any dispute with their employers.

The only thing we have obtained from the authorities after much effort is the assurance that workers are allowed as a rule to change their place of work within the boundaries of the German Empire. What happens in practice is that before making such a change the assent of the previous employer, and of four officials, including the military commander of the district, has to be obtained, and the way is blocked by one or other of these. An attempt to change his situation generally ends with the arrest of the worker, with the result that attempts at escape are numerous. Some of those who attempt this fall victims to the bullets of the frontier guards, or to the endeavor to get secretly across the dividing stream; the majority are arrested and thrown into prison. In time of peace thousands and thousands of Polish workmen came to Germany, although there was more opportunity for employment in Poland then than now. If they will not come voluntarily today, it is because they do not want to be sold into modern slavery.

According to the report, Dr. Lewald, the representative of the Government, only called upon one witness to testify that the situation was not so bad as it had been painted—Herr Noske, a member of the Socialist majority, who nevertheless remained silent. Dr. Cohn, a member of the Social Democratic Labor Association, thereupon declared that when on sentinel duty in Berlin he had seen hundreds of Polish workpeople who had been languishing for months in prison because they had attempted to flee from their employers.

Some five weeks after the debate the following notice appeared in the local columns of the Leipziger Volkszeitung: Although the contracts with the Russian-Polish workpeople for the economic year 1916 expire in the course of the winter, the workers in question will continue to be bound to their present situation. A change of situation without permission is out of the question. Instructions will be issued shortly as to the conclusion of fresh contracts.

\$5,500 FOR CHINESE VASE

Two Jars From the Palace of Late
Empress Dowager Bring \$3,250
(From New York Times)

An amethyst colored vase of the Sung period, a beautifully glazed piece of pottery, the only one of its shape and color known in China of this period, brought the highest price at the sale of a foreign official's collection of Chinese art at the Anderson Galleries, going to Duveen Brothers for \$5,500. The piece is from the collection of Mr. Pavier, who was Bishop of Peking in 1902. Treasures from the palace of the late Empress Dowager in the Forbidden City in Peking, a pair of large enamel jars of the Ch'ien-lung period, brought the second highest price of the sale, going to J. Magee for \$3,250. These were 22½ inches high, with the phoenix emblem of the Empress, and flowers in enamel, raised, on a gold ground. There were the original covers, each surmounted with a lion in gold.

The Duveens were large buyers, paying \$100 for a pair of oblong, shallow dishes, with all over decoration of flowers in Persian style, of exceptionally fine shape and rare. A small, Pilgrim bottle of the Sung period, beige color, with underglazed, carved decoration, went to them for \$375, and they paid \$175 for a large amethyst celadon vase of the Ming period.

Louis C. Tiffany paid \$450 for a coral red jar of the K'ang-hsi period, decorated underglaze in gold; J. A. Burden gave \$200 for a large jar of Shantung pottery, slender, oval, with creamy white glaze and archaic decoration in brown, a splendid example. The 106 numbers sold for \$20,437. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

Don't be Frightened!
"THE END OF THE WORLD"
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but we are not going to die!
Largest selection and lowest prices in town
Burr 2 Broadway

SIR GILBERT PARKER SEES WAR NEAR END

Confident Germany's Collapse
Will Come Next Autumn
And Perhaps Before

BRITAIN TO STAY ARMED

Has Done With Taking Chances;
Believes in Universal
Military Training

Sir Gilbert Parker, who recently arrived in America from England, talked to New York newspapermen about the cause of the Allies, particularly the part that England is playing. Sir Gilbert said that it was his belief that the war would end next autumn perhaps a short time before that, and that the end would follow the economic collapse of Germany from within and the smashing of the German lines by the Anglo-French armies in the west. Sir Gilbert said that he favored a league to enforce peace, but added that the problem of organizing such a league was a tremendous one, the solution of which would require much time.

To begin with, Sir Gilbert asked that it be made plain that he is not those who attempt this fall victims to the bullets of the frontier guards, or to the endeavor to get secretly across the dividing stream; the majority are arrested and thrown into prison. In time of peace thousands and thousands of Polish workmen came to Germany, although there was more opportunity for employment in Poland then than now. If they will not come voluntarily today, it is because they do not want to be sold into modern slavery.

Asked for his opinion of President Wilson's speech to the Senate he replied:

"That is one matter which I must insist on not discussing. If for no other reason than it would be out of place in advance of any answer my country may make to it."

Concerning the war Sir Gilbert said: "The British people are slow to rouse and very slow to drive into a fight, but when once they are in it and their convictions are aroused they are even slower to let go. Make no mistake about this. They are in this war because of two things, first, the faith of friends, and secondly, the honor of treaties. By the faith

of friends I mean the entente with France, by the honor of treaties I mean that compact which secured Belgium in the midst of an overwhelming Europe. What would the world have thought of England, the friend of France, had she permitted Germany to crush France once more as she did in 1870? It is not hard to imagine.

"Remember that the people of England are like the people of the United States, a peace-loving people, who, with all their naval prowess, have never abused the right of the strong arm. In the days when countries like Germany were yet unformed as empires we loathed war, and it must be remembered that in this war England had nothing to gain either in indemnity or in territory, or in increased security. As on island she was free from those land invasions which make the position of countries on the Continent of Europe so perilous.

"Does any one say that mercantile envy would drive England into war? What the war is costing England, that is nearly \$30,000,000 each day, would seem to give the answer to a question like that."

"Do you think that England will be ready to reduce her navy in line with any general disarmament program that may follow the war?" Sir Gilbert was asked.

"England," he answered, "has done with taking chances. If she had not taken chances there would have been no war. If she had trained her young men as Lord Roberts, over years, begged her to do, Germany and Austria would have realized that she meant business. And Germany and Austria would not have entered upon this war if they had believed that England would have fought and in fighting would have been able to do what she has done."

"Do you believe in universal military training?" was another question put to Sir Gilbert.

"On that subject," he replied, "I do not wish to speak for any country but my own. I can only say that had England only applied the most elementary forms of military training this present war would not have happened."

"How long can England stand the financial drain of the war?" "Just longer than any other nation

fighting in it. In spite of the smallness of our population we have a reservoir of imperial strength which is greater than that of the newly created German Empire. And do not forget that in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa we have four confederations with unlimited resources ready to mortgage the last men and the last dollar of their possibilities. And you must not forget that what before the war was believed to be the weakness of England, namely, loosely organized empire, has proved to be monumental strength."

"How about the end of the war, when do you expect that to be?" "I think that the war will end this coming autumn or perhaps a little before. I believe the end will come with the smashing of the German front in the West, combined with the economic pressure to which Germany is being subjected. But there will be no end of this war without victory. And I want to say that if anybody thinks that England wants to destroy Germany as a nation or as a people they are wrong. That is all utter nonsense."

"How about the League to Enforce Peace, advocated by Mr. Taft and now by the President?"

Sir Gilbert answered that he believed such a league to be possible. "I believe," he added, "there are enough faith keeping nations to enforce peace on offending nations."

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On Tuesday & Thursday next, between 5 & 7 p.m.

In Conjunction with the Regular Tea Dance
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On Saturday, March 3, the usual
ASTOR HOUSE DANCE will commence
at 10 p.m. with Papini's Orchestra in
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NEW PLAN FOR THE REBUILDING OF DUBLIN

Professor Abercrombie Says
City Has Excellent Basis For
Improvements in Circular
Road And Series of Radial
Roads

Dublin, Ireland.—At the weekly lunch meeting of the Dublin Rotary Club, Prof. Patrick Abercrombie of Liverpool University, spoke on the subject of interdependence of housing and transport. Mr. R. S. Swirles, president, took the chair. Before calling upon Professor Abercrombie, the president remarked that the speaker could not find any audience more interested or likely to be more appreciative of the subject chosen than the members of the club.

The problem of replanning Dublin, Professor Abercrombie said, appeared to him and his partners a most deeply interesting one to tackle. Two things made them feel that there was a possibility of arriving at a satisfactory solution, the definite character of the housing problem and the fact that during the last 50 years Dublin had not grown to any extent on its outskirts. Dublin had a unique chance of being improved, without the enormous expenditure required in many English towns, which had so expanded with prosperity that to reach the country it was necessary to cut through comparatively new districts. Those who laid out Dublin toward the end of the Eighteenth Century had extraordinarily fine ideas. He could hardly say that he knew even a continental town which had a circular road laid down without it having been secured by the removal of fortifications. Dublin's circular road was a piece of most enlightened planning, and he was sorry he did not know who was responsible for it. It gave communication between different parts of the city outside the center in a very direct and admirable way, and to construct a road like that nowadays would have been impossible without enormous expenditure.

Subtracting all the non-residential areas, Dublin had a population density of 95.8 persons per acre. Taking 75 persons per acre, a basis put forward, he believed, by the Housing League, and indorsed by many places, 59,000 persons should be taken out of the center of the town on to virgin soil, in order to relieve the town's congestion, leaving four or five thousand to be rehoused in the city itself. That brought one to the problem of getting people to the outskirts, the essence of the scheme, of which the chief feature was the interdependence of housing and transport. The principal reasons one would urge for taking people outside the city were that on the outskirts land could be bought cheaply and in large tracts. That enabled certain plots, increased in value by development, to be resold or leased, and thus to recoup some of the original outlay. Moreover, the development of a new type of

suburban housing outside a town would have an enormous effect, not only upon those who lived on the outskirts, but upon people in the town itself. Though town planning might restrict the number of houses per acre to 20 or 15, it opened up a larger tract of country than a system under which, perhaps, 50 houses might be placed on an acre.

It was of no use providing people with houses in the country unless they could get into town for their work and amusements. In Paris there was an excellent example which one would like to see copied—one or more great avenues leading from the center of the town out into the country. Paris inherited its great avenue, the Champs Elysees, from Royalist days. Broad avenues of that kind enabled one to run a quick series of trams on an independent line, right from the outskirts to the center of the town. Two of the other competitors, one in the United States and one in England, had adopted the positions and number of avenues, he was pleased to say.

In Dublin it was possible to provide two of these at comparatively little cost, in the direction of Cabra and Crumlin. Something of the kind was to be seen in Liverpool, where the tram track was laid in grass down the middle. It cost less to lay in that way, and with the great width of the road, tracks for trams which only stopped, say, every quarter of a mile could be laid. In Berlin transport facilities were not sufficiently progressive; they stopped at the developed part. The result was that the town grew outwards very slowly, and this, coupled with a great deal of speculation, forced land up to £12,000 an acre on the outskirts. In Belgium by contrast, they had gone in for providing cheap facilities of transit between town and country. The whole country was covered with a network of trams running by the side of the road, and that system, combined with cheap workmen's tickets, used more in Belgium than in any other country, had resulted in housing the work-people further from their work than in any other country in Europe. The workmen had gardens, and came very independent of fluctuations of labor market. In Dublin they had a most excellent plan on which to base such improvements in the existing circular road, and the fine series of radial roads. He knew no English provincial town which could compare with Dublin in that respect, but they must see that their splendid main roads were not encroached upon. As soon as one crossed a certain line, it might be the municipal boundary, they saw Drumcondra Avenue change into narrow country lane, with buildings placed up to the building line. When full development took place they would have that fine road blocked and choked, and the transit on this line strangled. Steps should be taken by setting back building lines, to preserve the existing roads, which were being destroyed, and would be too narrow for trams, when a great suburban development took place, as

it undoubtedly would within the next few years.

They would like to see also projected another outer circular road, as a corollary to the opening up of great tracts of land with new transit facilities. The natural sequence was connection, without going through the town, between those outlying suburbs. That seemed to indicate that new roads of circumferential nature should be planned to make easy connection between one suburb and another. They need not have trams; they might have motor buses. Queen's Road in Liverpool was constructed to relieve the center of the town from traffic going to the docks. It was not advised that expensive schemes should be undertaken at the present moment, but steps should be taken to prevent things being done which, though in themselves excellent, might interfere with a larger scheme in the future. Professor Abercrombie said that some of the derelict sites in the city should remain unbuilt on for a time; they would gradually be absorbed with the shifting of population inside the urban area, as prosperity enlarged the business district and absorbed housing accommodation. Some people had to live in the center of the city. At the same time, many of the derelict sites would be taken in the course of the central improvements proposed, and would develop new frontages, which would be more remunerative than derelict spaces. In conclusion, his chief point was that when they were rehousing people it was not sufficient to take plots here and there and carry out admirable schemes without relation to a general plan. The idea for which all should work was to refer all housing schemes to a plan which was continually being brought towards completion by their civic authorities. If the competition brought that about they would owe a great debt of gratitude to Lord Aberdeen for initiating it.

The president thanked Professor Abercrombie for his address. They were all anxious, he said, to see the plans. He understood there was some financial difficulty about exhibiting them, and the club would be glad to subscribe £5 toward the starting of a fund to enable them to be exhibited. It was most desirable that Dublin should see, as soon as possible, what had been prescribed for her.

SCANDINAVIAN PROTEST

London, February 16.—Denmark, Norway and Sweden have addressed a joint note to the Central Powers protesting against the German submarine blockade and making reservations of their action should any loss of life or property ensue.

Open to Doubt

(From Life)
"I hope you find your daughter much improved since she went to college."
"She's educated," replied the old-fashioned mother, "but I can't say she's improved."

FEWER SWEETS TO BE ALLOWED IN FRANCE

Candy Shops Must Close Two
Days a Week—Dressmakers
Plead for Midnights

Paris, February 1.—Sugar cards are to be required in France and after today all confectionery stores must close every Tuesday and Wednesday, except holidays. On those two days of each week the regulations will strictly forbid the eating of cakes, tarts and candies in confectionery shops, bakeries, hotels, cafes and grocery stores. These requirements it is officially announced, are to lessen transportation by sea, decrease buying abroad and avoid exporting gold.

The association of leading dress makers of the Rue de la Paix has protested to the authorities against the curtailing of light, stating that shorter working hours necessitates still smaller wages for the girls, who already receive a mere pittance. It is also complained that lack of gas prevents the girls from heating luncheons and making tea, probably resulting in impairing their health. The petition was made solely in behalf of the sewing girls, as the manikins and models continue to have luncheon in the best Paris restaurants.

A general increase of 15 per cent in railway passenger and freight rates has been proposed to the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies by Minister of Subsidies and Labor Herriot, the additional revenue to be divided among railroad companies to pay better wages because of the high cost of living.

The Motor Girl

(From the Pittsburgh Post)
"Shall I teach you to make doughnuts?" asked grandma.
"Yes, I am terribly interested. I can't understand how you arrange the inner tubes."

JAPANESE ACTRESS WINS SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, February 15.—Miss Haruko Onuki, a Japanese actress, who is now appearing at the Orpheum Theater here is receiving an enthusiastic reception. She is even more popular than Tamaki Miura, Japanese prima donna, who is coming here soon in the Boston Opera Company.

The Time for Action

(From the Philadelphia North American)
Those Congressmen who want to prohibit election betting should act now while they have the support of the people who are sore over losing.

Blot On The Landscape

(From the Toledo Blade)
Excepting earmuffs, we like winter scenery.

RHEUMATISM DOES NOT ACHE.

It is not quite correct to say that rheumatism aches. It isn't the rheumatism that aches, or it would be felt in the veins where the poison resides, long before the joints get stiff and the muscles begin to complain. It is when the blood fails to overcome the poisons, and they lodge in the muscles and joints, that the stiffness begins and the nerves cry out.

Proof that rheumatism is a blood disorder is supplied by a great number of men and women who have cured their rheumatism by renewing their blood. You can prove the fact yourself. You already know that outward applications fail to cure rheumatism; but try the blood-tonic treatment of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and note how promptly the rheumatism is dispelled from your system.

You make your blood rich and red when you take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This new blood in your veins will bring suppleness and strength to your muscles and joints, assist your digestion, give tone to the nerves and renew your energies. When your blood has been renewed and has overcome rheumatism's poisons, you will feel well and strong. Dealers sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, \$1.50 for one bottle, or \$8 for six, post free.

FREE—Send for the Health Guide, showing how to cure rheumatism to the above address.

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Programme for February 26th, 27th, 28th and March 1st.

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A MASTERPIECE

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Depicting all the principal events.

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Luke's Comedy—Comic Scence played by HIM and the OTHER!

"The Ghost Fakirs"

Starlight Comedy.

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT

Programme for February 25th.

Splendid Aviation Film

"FRENCH HYDROPLANES AT SALONICA"

Depicting—"Launching Hydroplanes" "Views of Kara-Burun Fortress from a Hydroplane" "Watching by Air and Sea" "The Return at Sunset," etc.

"NOBLE DEEDS"

A powerful military drama in 3 parts

"Napoleon and Sally"

The two most wonderful chimpanzees, in One-Reel comedy, entitled: "It Doesn't Pay"

Pathe's British, American and French Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events

"The New Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford"

Showing the fourth episode, in Two Reels—"The Master Touch"

MATINEE Today at 3 p.m. **"SALAMBO"** Six Parts

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The "Carrington" Hat

Is one of exceptional quality and style, made from a high grade Fur Felt, and is built to retain its shape. The best shades are: Ash Grey, Smoke Grey, Laurel, Vandal.

Price \$8.50 each



"Wayloo" Handkerchiefs

Finest to be obtained in the East at this Price.

Size 20 ins. square, with 1-inch hem. Made from a soft lawn, which will wash and wear splendidly.

Price \$2.50 dozen



The "Mentone" Hat

Superior quality fur felt, light in weight and unlined. Newest shades in Green, Grey, etc.

Price \$6.50 each



Hemstitched Handkerchiefs

Made from a superior quality linen cambric, well bleached, soft finish.

Price \$2.75 doz.



THE "CECIL" HAT

A soft felt hat in the season's best shape, and is well finished. We have this hat in the best shades of Green, Grey and Brown.

Price \$4.00 each



The "Slip-Well" Brand Plain Barathe Silk

The neck band has been specially constructed and slips easily round a double collar. Stocked in the following shades: Black, Brown, Grey, Hullo, Sea-Green, Navy, Royal-Blue, Reseda, New-Blue, Mauve, Purple, Crimson, Slate, Dove, Cornflower, etc.

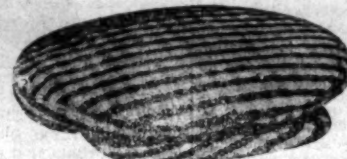
Price \$1.50 each



The "Traveller's" Cap

Made from a good warm tweed in dark mixtures. Most handy for travelling or on shooting expeditions.

From \$1.00 to \$5.00



The "Ascot" Cap

A smart full shape one-piece tweed cap, in assorted size checks. Will wear well and retain its shape.

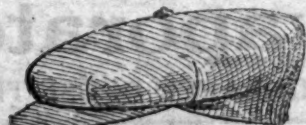
Price \$2.50 each



The "Regent" Tie

In above shape, with a good wide end neckband, made extra strong. In plain and fancy silks.

Price \$1.00 each



The "City" Cap

A good medium shape, in a nice range of tweed patterns, finished in the best style. Colours: Grey, Brown, Heather and dark Green.

Price \$2.50 each



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A smart fashionable shape, with a good full front. In a good selection of tweed patterns. Shades: Grey, Brown, dark Grey and Lovat.

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The "Wayloo" Cap

The finest value in the East. A one-piece cap with silk lining and the finish of a three dollar cap. In a good selection of the latest productions in tweeds, new designs.

Size from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 inches.

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A knitted tie that will not stretch. A large selection in plain colours and fancy.

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In a good range of fancy designs. Made in a knit that will not get out of shape.

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Real "POPLIN" Tie

The "Ulster" Real Poplin Wide End Ties. The beautiful softness and brilliancy of the Poplin cloth is produced by the warp being made of fine Italian Silk and the thute of twisted yarn. Stocked in the following plain colours: Black, Navy, Moss-green, Olive, Emerald, Myrtle Sage, Reseda, Hullo, Purple, Mauve Plum, Violet, Royal-Blue, etc.

Price \$2.00 each



Men of Taste

Let us recommend you to try Pyramid Handkerchiefs. Something quite new in fineness of texture and harmonious colour designs. Colours positively indelible.

Also plain White.

Price \$5.75 dozen.



Hemstitched Handkerchiefs

In a good quality lawn. Hem 1/2 inch; 20 ins. square. Very soft and durable.

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Superior quality linen cambric. Size 20 ins. square. Splendid washing quality.

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A very fine knit which can be worn with the double collar, being made with an easy-slip band.

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Knitted Neckwear

This style of tie is quite a favourite. Again we hold a splendid selection in plain and fancy designs.

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The "Ashworth" Hat

A smart shape, light weight felt, and most comfortable fitting, in a nice shade of Grey, with Black or Green ribbons. A really smart hat at a popular price.

Price \$5.75 each



The "Linney" Hat

A genuine English velour with a specially soft finish, lined with silk. We stock this hat in the newest and most pleasing shades of Green, etc.

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EDUCATOR DEFENDS ALLIES' ACTS IN GREECE

Dr. Panos Aravantinos in New York Address Criticizes The Government of King Constantine On Its Neutrality Attitude

Dr. Panos Aravantinos, professor of the University of Athens and a Deputy to the Greek Parliament during the premiership of M. Venizelos, defended the action of the Allies in Greece in a speech delivered recently before the Greeks of New York City in Terrace Garden Hall. After referring to the disagreement between M. Venizelos and the King, which resulted in the resignation of the former and led up to the present situation, Dr. Aravantinos said:

"Now, let us see how, after 1915, the anti-Venizelist cabinets have carried into effect their policy of neutrality."

"Not only the friendly and benevolent neutrality imposed upon Greece by the treaty with Serbia, but also a strict neutrality required of Greece the exercise of a vigilant police supervision over her shores, and on her seas. It was incumbent upon a neutral country to forbid that the Greek shores should become havens to shelter belligerent submarines, and that the Greek seas should be infested with undersea raiders. To perform this duty, or rather this obligation dictated by the laws of nations, the Greek Navy should have been in constant movement, not only to prevent German submarines from being provisioned from Greek shores, and in Greek waters, but also to punish those who, against the rules of neutrality, provisioned the submarines. Such is the action of nations who are sincerely neutral. Such as America, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. These countries have never allowed German submarines to make their nests along their shores, and to infest their seas."

"But Greece, under the Royalist Cabinet, what has she done? She had her Navy anchored in the Gulf of Salamis, and not only did not watch over her shores and did not police her seas, but she assisted the German submarines to carry on a war of extermination against the shipping of the Allies in Greek waters. Mr. Callismassotes, Deputy to the Greek Parliament, and of the Royalist Party, has been found guilty of collaboration with the German submarine commanders. The police after having searched his office, found documents and correspondence proving beyond doubt that this Royalist Deputy has been an accomplice of the German submarine activities in Greek waters."

"Three weeks ago, Captain Bouboules, an officer of the Greek Navy, and the great-grandson of the famous Greek sea heroine of 1821, Boubouline, has been able, after careful investigation, to disclose the manner in which the German submarines have been supplied with provisions, and how many eminent Royalist deputies among whom Mr. Schleman, are connected with the work of this provisioning."

"But here with us we have an officer of the Greek Navy, a captain of a Greek torpedo boat, who is in a position to inform you that he had received explicit orders from the Minister of Marine not to cruise about the shores of Attica, so that he might not interfere with or in any way disturb the communication

and the intelligence of a German submarine with the shores."

"The Allies have brought to the knowledge of the Royal Government of Greece the fact that German submarines were being provisioned in the port of Athens, Phaleron, under the very eyes of the Greek officers. The Royalist Government, however, not only did not take measures to stop such an unneutral action, but even imprisoned those of the Greek citizens who innocently informed the Government of the presence and of the movements of the German submarines."

"Finally, the victorious admiral of the Greek Navy, Pavlos Countoriotis, has disclosed the conduct of the Greek Royalist Government in relation to the German submarines. Admiral Countoriotis has declared that orders were given to captains of the Greek Navy without his knowledge, and contrary to his instructions. These are the witnesses of the conduct of the Royal Government. The character and the patriotism of Admiral Countoriotis have not been challenged even by the bitterest of his enemies. His disclosures remain to this hour unrefuted by the Royalist Government. And when these acts are brought to our knowledge through such trustworthy agencies, I think that I need not attempt to persuade you by more arguments, that the policy of the King has violated neutrality so far as the Greek waters are concerned."

"I said before that not only a friendly neutrality but a mere plain neutrality imposed upon Greece the duty not to assist the enemies of the Allies, for only then is a nation neutral, when it participates in no way in the struggle between two or more nations."

"And yet, gentlemen, it is a bitter truth that the Royalist Government, to assist the enemies of the Allies, to assist the Bulgarians, had established a spy system to the detriment of the interests of the Allies. And every movement of the Allied troops was immediately reported to the enemies of the Allies, the historic enemies of Greece. You all know of the scandalous deed of Colonel Adves, who had secretly established a connection with the telephone line of General Sarraill, and thereby stole the orders of the French general. But General Sarraill to avoid arousing ill-feeling in Greek military circles ordered him to go unpunished. 'You are a Greek officer,' said General Sarraill, 'I shall not order to have you shot. Your action is treasonable. Had you been of another nationality, and were it not our desire to show extreme indulgence to the Greeks, I would have ordered to have you executed. You must immediately leave Macedonia.'"

"And what do you think the Royalist Government at Athens did to this officer who was caught spying—delivering orders of the French commander to the Bulgarians? It simply decorated him. It showed thereby that it approved the espionage, perpetrated against the armies of the Allies."

"Lieutenant Phiklotes of the infantry some time ago disclosed some very important facts. He said that while the Greek army was in a mobilized condition he had received orders from the Greek General Staff to inform the Staff daily of the movements of the Allied armies, and that every day the Greek Staff was sending these informations by telegram through Korytsa to Monastir, to the Bulgarians. Was this or was it not an act of espionage against the Allies? Was it or was it not an open violation of that neutrality which the King and his ministers claim to be so anxious to observe?"

"But, gentlemen, the Royalist

Four Overseas Premiers Called To London By Lloyd George



These are four of the Premiers of the overseas dominions of the British Empire who have been summoned by Premier David Lloyd George to attend a mighty war council in London. This is the first time in the history of Great Britain that such action has been taken.

It is believed that besides considering means for the further prosecution of the war, Lloyd George will sound out the colonial premiers on the possible terms of peace that would be acceptable to the British dominions of America, Australia and Africa.

The Right Honorable Sir Robert L. Borden is Premier of the Dominion of Canada, which means all of the Canadian provinces, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan. The Right Honorable W. M. Hughes is Premier and Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. General Louis Botha is the Premier of the Union of South Africa, which includes Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. He led the British troops in the capture of the German African colonies and put down the Boer rebellion in South Africa at the beginning of the war. The Right Honorable Sir Edward P. Morris is the Premier of Newfoundland.

Government has gone even farther. During the struggle of our ally, Serbia, many Austrian soldiers fled into our neutral territory. After the Serbians had been crushed, the Government at Athens gave orders to the Governor of northern Epirus, and to the Lieutenant Phiklotes to protect, clothe and feed the Austrian soldiers, and to send them safely to Monastir, to be added to the Bulgarian forces fighting the Allies. Likewise the Greek Government ordered Lieutenant Phiklotes to draw funds from the treasury at Jannina, Epirus, and provide the Austrian soldiers with abundant money. Such are the actual facts. And there are

others, but time does not allow me to review them here before you.

"While such was the assistance given to the Bulgarians and to the Austrians; while the Greek Government had established a telephone line between Korytsa, Epirus and Monastir, for the sole purpose of transmitting intelligence to the enemies of the Allies; while the military automobiles were freely offered to be at the disposal of the German military attaches, and of the agents of the Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish embassies, the Allies were refused even means which were not in violation of the friendly neutrality which the Government had promised

to observe toward the Allies. During the critical battle on the Babouna passes, when the Serbians held the Bulgarians at bay and reinforcements from the Allies might have defeated the Bulgarians, the French commander asked the Greek Government to be permitted to use the Greek rail for the transportation of troops. The Greek staff refused to grant permission under the false pretext that Greek troops were being transported by that line. Later it was discovered that no Greek troops were being nor were to be transported by that line.

"Such gentlemen, is the nature of the neutrality practised by the Greek Government—a neutrality only in words. Such is the attitude and the entire conduct of the Greek Government toward the Allies—a conduct most openly inimical to the Allied cause, and most benevolent and beneficial to the cause of the Central Powers and their allies."

"In our opinion, the Allies, out of deference for the Greek statesman, M. Venizelos, and for the real feeling of the Greek people—a feeling of sympathy for the Allies cause, delayed taking up those measures which they are now forced to take against the treacherous court of King Constantine."

Stop Exile Of Belgians, Pope Appeals To Kaiser

London, Jan. 17.—Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, has sent the following letter to Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium:

The Pontiff, whose fatherly heart is deeply moved by all the sufferings of the well-beloved Belgian people, has instructed me to inform Your Eminence that, taking a vivid interest in your people, who have been so harshly put on trial, he has already pleaded in their favor with the Imperial German Government and that he will do everything in his power in order that an end may be put to the deportations, in that those who have already been carried off far from their country may soon be back amidst their mourning families.

His Holiness has also been pleased to intrust me with the agreeable mission of sending to Your Eminence and the faithful Diocese of Malines his very special benediction.

TURKS' ACTION AT MEDINA

Rabat, Morocco.—The Arab paper Al Kiblat, published in Mecca, states that the Turks have removed from the tomb of the Prophet at Medina the famous pearl known by Muhammadans as "al caucab od dorri," "the pearly star." They have also taken the two golden lamps of the sanctuary and the greater portion of the jewels which for centuries have formed part of the treasure of the holy place of Islam. Al Kiblat states that the sacrifice thus committed is such as to be almost unbelievable, if it were not that the Unionists have long won for themselves a reputation for a total lack of respect of the Muhammadan holy places. It was only quite recently, continues the Arab paper, that they were bombarding the sanctuary of Ibrahim, and that soldiers ill-treated defenseless pilgrims intent on their devotions. The sanctuaries of Nedjef and of Kerbela have not escaped their brutality. They have been bombarded and ravaged. Such actions are prompted by atheism and by the conviction of the Turks that they will surely be defeated. They are doing their worst before being finally driven out of a country where they have never been anything but aliens. The paper adds that the jewels from the holy place have already been put up for sale in bankers' premises.



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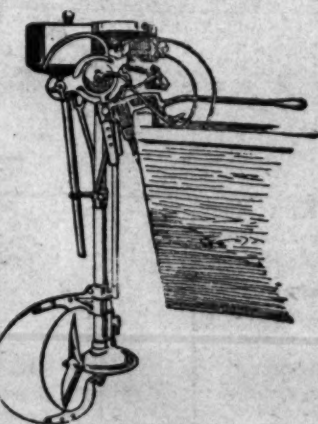
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NORWAY FINANCE GAINS AS A RESULT OF WAR

Chief Features of Budget Outlined—Marked Advances in Railway Construction

Christiania, Norway.—The budget which the Norwegian Government has submitted to the Storting for next year balances at kr.196,110,100. By way of revenue, it is estimated that taxes on income and property will yield kr.23,500,000, while customs duties will amount to kr.52,000,000, duties on alcoholic liquors will give kr.10,000,000, stamp duties on tobacco, matches and various trade documents kr.7,500,000, inherited property tax kr.1,500,000. The total amount of these items aggregates about kr.100,000,000.

The remaining kr.96,000,000 are covered mainly by the income from State enterprises, as for instance railways kr.36,300,000, post kr.11,500,000, telegraph and telephone kr.10,000,000, further, by income from State property kr.3,100,000, profits from shares in private railways and interests from loans to public banks kr.3,800,000, public funds and State-owned forests and so on.

The chief items of expenditure are: the Army kr.26,300,000, the Navy kr.5,600,000, university, schools, art, literature kr.36,000,000—of which kr.2,800,000 goes to the clergy and churches—and social purposes about kr.10,000,000. Communication facilities such as railways, steamship mail service, roads, harbors, posts, telegraphs and telephones absorb about kr.65,000,000. Extension of the railway system is not included in this sum, as the building of new railways is paid by loans; the amount estimated for new railways for next year is placed at kr.14,000,000. This sum is included in both income and expenditure in the total of kr.196,110,100.

The National debt amounts to kr.421,000,000. By far the greater part of this sum has been used, or is being used for building railways. About kr.40,000,000 are set aside as a fund in case of emergency, as for example, the war. The annual debt and sinking fund service is about kr.22,000,000.

The revenue has for a long period been larger than estimated, so that each working year usually shows a surplus of income, compared with the expenses. The Storting is very careful in its control of all outgoings, and the Government endeavors to use the money voted in the most profitable way. One of the main features of the budget is the comparatively great sum spent in the extension of communication facilities. Considering the nature of the country, that is, its mountainous character, the great expanse of inhabitable highland regions, and the small population spread over vast areas, or through long valleys and along the coasts, the railway system is regarded as admirable. The last generations have indeed exerted themselves enormously in this respect, and have had to bear a comparatively heavier economic burden than other people, owing to the country being so mountainous. Nor does the State budget represent all that the country has spent in roads and railways. The municipalities and local districts have not only voted money to the State roads and railways, but, in addition, have spent money for the same purpose on their own account.

Another interesting feature of the Norwegian budget is the comparatively large sum voted for educational purposes. Most of the items represent expenses for higher education and special schools, such as technical, commercial, agricultural and schools of a similar character. But in this respect, also, the State budget represents only a part of the money spent in Norway for these purposes. The lower, as well as the middle schools, are chiefly municipal and local institutions, receiving partial support from the State.

The efforts to use public money in a useful way and for the development of the country's resources have been duly appreciated by foreign money lenders. Norway has, for a very long period, had no difficulty in obtaining loans on the most favorable terms abroad, and Norwegian securities have been regarded as fully reliable in international markets.

Some years ago there was a tendency in the municipalities and local districts to overdo social reforms, with the result that local debts and

taxes threatened, in some places, to become excessive.

The Government and the Storting, therefore, found it necessary to check this by enacting a law prohibiting any municipality or local body from imposing a tax higher than 10 per cent on taxable income. In many places the local taxes had already exceeded this rate, and the law has, no doubt, had a beneficial tendency towards sounder local finance.

The Norges Bank or Bank of Norway is the Norwegian national bank, possessing the right to issue notes supported by its gold reserve. Between the three Scandinavian countries a monetary convention has been in operation during the last 40 years prescribing a joint currency system among various other joint financial measures. But, in other respects, the banking and money system is independent in each country.

Another official bank is the Norges Hypotekbank, landed loan office of Norway, giving loans to farmers on the security of their farms. A third official bank was established some years ago, for the granting of loans to workmen desirous of having their own house and a small plot of land for agricultural purposes. A corresponding institution has been created for loans to fishermen, to enable them to obtain their own vessels with motor, sails and fishing gear.

The great expense caused by a partial mobilisation of the Army and Navy has made it necessary for the Government to issue loans during the war to a total of kr.69,000,000. Two of these loans were made in England and America in 1914 and amounted to kr.11,000,000 each, while a third loan of kr.47,000,000 was floated in Norway itself. This money has, however, not been spent wholly on the Army and Navy, but has, to a great extent, been used to continue railway construction and for purchasing stores of grain and other necessities to check the effect of trade disturbance brought about by the war. Though prices of imports have risen considerably they have been counter-balanced by increased prices of exports, and in addition huge sums of money have flowed into the country from shipping profits arising from the existing enormous freight rates. Financially and economically Norway, on the whole, may be said to have prospered as a result of the war. Though some unsound speculation may have occurred, especially in shipping shares, it can fairly be stated that the money has been generally used in a sensible way.

Norwegian securities abroad have been bought up on a large scale, and the country has thus become more independent financially. Also there are many concerns, among which are several powerful industrial corporations established chiefly by foreign capital, which have been nationalised, the shares abroad having been transferred into Norwegian hands by Norwegian money. Norwegian industry has thus been consolidated economically, as a national enterprise.

The crowning feature of this development became apparent a short while since, when England and France issued loans in Norway of kr.40,000,000 and kr.25,000,000 respectively. At the same time it is estimated that an amount of about kr.350,000,000 of Norwegian money is standing in British banks at considerably high interest. The Norwegian balance abroad to the credit of her subjects thus amounts to nearly the same sum as the State debt.

Plant Wizard Burbank And Bride, Who Was Secretary



(Mr. and Mrs. Luther Burbank)

Luther Burbank, plant scientist of world-wide reputation, and his bride, formerly Miss Elizabeth Waters, who was his private secretary. Burbank is sixty-seven years old and his bride twenty-eight years of age. They were married in San Francisco on December 20.

FRANCES STARR THINKS COMEDY IS IN DEMAND

Interested in Nineteenth Century Fun and Romance As Means of Diversion

Philadelphia, Pa.—January 6.—Miss Frances Starr, who recently played an engagement in "Little Lady in Blue" at the Broad Street Theater, is enjoying her return to comedy after her several years in serious plays. Miss Starr summed up her reasons for wishing to appear this year in a play so different from those with which her name has been associated during several past seasons, going back to the early Nineteenth Century for a romantic story. In many respects the change is a grateful one to many of Miss Starr's friends, who have not been able entirely to reconcile themselves to her continuance in the type of her recent roles.

She smiled when her caller ventured

to inquire if the other kind of play had palled on her, and said:

"No, I can't say that is the case. Of course, in common with my sisters of the stage who are ambitious, it is my desire to be able to play many parts, and perhaps I have lingered too long in one field. But I entered on a season of comedy principally because the European situation has made the people in this country think as they never have thought before. Audiences therefore are in no mood for much serious drama. Imagination has been satiated by the world's greatest war and we no longer respond to ordinary thrills."

"In fact even if it could be, I don't think the public wants now to be thrilled; it wants to be tickled and to forget. Where turn more natural than to the theater? But if the theater with all its resources insists upon forcing more unpleasantness upon the public, the theater itself is to blame if its one support turns to other diversions."

Asked whether she had not been apprehensive concerning the results of such a radical change, she said:

"Frankly, no. You will not, I know, think me egotistical when I say that I would much prefer not to engage in a part which was already established as a 'hit.' I would rather bring my public to me than have it decide what I should play for it. I like a successful part, of course, but could not enjoy playing it, if I had not invested it with something it had not before it came to me, for I enjoy construction. Any part that was an assured commercial success without my initiative would be as ashes in my mouth."

"The question that lingered longest with me in my analysis of 'Little Lady in Blue' was, 'Will it make people laugh?' That may seem strange to you, but I have yearned lately to see happier faces before me. I felt that the play would make a very pretty and fanciful series of stage pictures, and that its story would divert; but I wanted a little more than that. 'What is it,' I asked myself, 'that tickles people? What is it that makes the foolish to laugh and the judicious to grieve?' because that was what I wanted. I knew of many plays that, although bad from the standpoint of technique, made people laugh; I also knew other plays which had been built with the greatest care, and were calculated to produce that effect which had failed except with the serious-minded to whom only the finesse of humor appealed. What constituted the difference?"

"I have not yet answered the question, and perhaps I never shall. But I believed in 'Little Lady in Blue,' and took it on faith. My confidence has been repaid, and I am thoroughly enjoying the feeling that for a few hours at least people may turn from the stern realities and come to me to be amused. But what is it that makes people laugh? I laugh whenever I try to think what it is."

The Immortal Few

(From the Chicago Herald)

"Father," said Chester, "what is a diplomat?"

"A diplomat, my son," answered the father, "is a man who remembers a woman's birthday and forgets her age."

An Offset

(From the Grand Rapids Press)

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What The French Think
As Seen By A NeutralBy Lewis R. Freeman
(The Outlook)

THE increasing confidence of the peoples of the various Allied countries in each other is one of the most significant developments of the third year of the great war. From the first the Allied Governments have been closely in accord as to the ultimate ends to be striven for, and the differences of opinion as to the way in which these ends were to be compassed have never proved irreconcilable. History will reveal that the several members of the Quadruple Entente have shown the greatest readiness to exert their efforts in the common behalf to the full extent of their ability whenever a call for help has been made, but because military effort is more tangible and spectacular than the supplying of men and material, or even "silent" naval pressure (which has formed, and will continue to form, so large a part of Britain's contribution), these latter have not always been adequately appreciated by the people of the countries that have been the greatest beneficiaries. It is for this reason that the French people—and, indeed, the world at large—were never fully convinced of the seriousness and sincerity of England's purpose in the war until British man power was organized on a Continental basis and the British soldier fell into step with the French soldier in the great attack upon the Somme.

In this article, as in a previous one I wrote on the attitude of the English toward their Allies, it is necessary to call attention to the fact that there is often a wide divergence between the comparatively uniform popular opinion of a country and the thoroughly informed official opinion. The French Government has understood from the outset not only the value of England's financial and industrial efforts, but has also been able to weigh and allow for the tremendous difficulties which confronted that country before a war organization comparable to that which existed in Germany for many years before the outbreak of the present struggle could be perfected. This knowledge made the French Government extremely reluctant to call on England for any help beyond such as it had every reason to believe could be freely and readily granted, and there is no doubt that M. Briand spoke the literal truth when he said recently that Great Britain had never yet answered may to an appeal from France for assistance.

As typical of the French official appreciation of the difficulties that confronted England in organizing for a Continental war, I will quote the word of a distinguished officer whom I sat next to during luncheon at Staff Headquarters on the occasion of a recent visit to one of the French armies.

"On a visit to England from which I returned a few days ago," he said, "I was taken to one of the great new munition factories just being put in operation. Here I was shown a thousand or more new machines for performing a certain operation in munition-making. Now, not only were these machines not in existence before the war, but it was even necessary to make machines to make parts of other machines that were needed for the rapid turning out of certain parts of the first one. One of these latter machines had over five hundred parts, and many thousands of separate measurements and many months of time were required before the first working model could be turned out. Knowing that practically the whole of England's vast war organization had to be created anew, those of us who understood the situation, far from being impatient of what some have characterized as that country's 'glacial slowness' in making her weight felt in the land war, have constantly marveled at what has actually been accomplished in the face of difficulties that would have dismayed a less resolute people, toward making that weight count overwhelmingly in the end."

This, as I have said, fairly characterizes the attitude of official and informed France toward Great Britain as an ally. That of educated France outside of official circles seems to me to have been well stated by the distinguished Vicomte X—, to whom I had brought a letter of introduction from America and at whose chateau on the upper

Seine I spent a couple of days lately. "There have been times," he said, "when some of my friends have expressed impatience at the seeming deliberation of England in coming to our aid on the western front, and to these I have always replied that a nation that had been as gallant a foe to France as England had proved herself during several centuries could not but prove a gallant ally. To me, as an old soldier of France, the pride of knowing that we were stemming the full might of Germany with French bayonets more than offset any apprehension I may ever have had as to the ultimate issue! and, in case of need, I always felt sure that England could be depended upon for any effort that was really needed, just as she finally consented to launching the joint offensive on the Somme a month or two before she was entirely ready, in order to relieve the pressure at Verdun."

England had to win the confidence of the great bulk of the French public, however, by action and achievement as a military power, and until the Somme offensive was well under way this was not done. When scarcely one Englishman in a hundred realized the gathering might of his country's war effort, it is not strange that the average Frenchman—who knows little of sea power and war economics or finance—should have felt that France was doing a disproportionate amount of fighting and bleeding in the common cause. An English lady, long resident in Paris and prominent in war relief work from the outset, told me a few days ago that the position of a British subject in France during the first two years of the war was a good deal like that of Americans in France or England today. "We saw France fighting for her life before our very eyes, and felt that our country somehow ought to be lending more aid than she was. We knew little of the nature of the task of creating a war machine which confronted the Government at home, and were impatient that more Englishmen were not fighting by the side of the French. We felt apologetic, and yet, in the nature of things, couldn't apologize, just as I heard an American friend here say of the attitude of the Washington Government in so many questions connected with the war. And the worst of it was having our ever-considerate French friends try to save our feelings by changing the subject whenever a conversation threatened to turn on 'England's part.'"

Even in the first days of the Somme attack, when the British were suffering far greater losses than the French for gains far less considerable, there was a feeling in France that the former might well have taken more advantage of the lessons already learned by the latter in their experience of this kind of warfare. But it has been characteristic of the Briton through the centuries that he needs must learn by his own experience, not by that of others. His present incomparable colonial system is built on an experience compact of the blunders and successes of the past. It has been largely so in the present war. Britain has followed her natural bent and continued to learn by her own experience rather than that of her Allies. What she has learned has cost heavy, but the lesson has been driven home for good and all. Today there is probably little to choose between the admirable finesse of French and British offensive tactics.

The growing strength of the French confidence in, and the increasing warmth of the French admiration for, the British is evident on every hand in France today, and, as indicative of the growing solidarity of the Allies as the grim ordeal of the third winter of the war is at hand, its continued development is of the highest significance. One sees evidence of it in the cinemas when British pictures are shown (I saw a crowd watching a Pathe "Journal" come to its feet as one man in the enthusiasm of its applause for Lieutenant Robinson standing among the wreckage of the Zeppelin he had brought down), at music halls when British airs are played, and on the streets in the friendly glances which greet and follow the British soldier strolling about on leave.

The Canadians—irrespective of (Continued on Page 10)

My Ten Years Of Intrigue For The Kaiser

By Capt. Von Der Goltz

Alias Bridgeman Taylor, Dynamite Plotter

THE series of articles that begin here differ from preceding and all other spy stories presented to the American and European reading public. Capt. Horst von der Goltz actually was an accredited secret agent of the Imperial German Government. He is not a fakir or a fictionist. His relations with Von Papen and the Welland Canal plot and his identification with German propaganda are of record in the United States courts.

It is the autobiography of an extraordinarily adventurous and reckless young man that Capt. von der Goltz gives us. He has his own good reasons for writing it. He feels he has been cruelly misused, betrayed and abandoned by his own Government, and that he is absolved of fealty to its service. Apart from its import as a revelation of spy methods, the career of this amazing agent makes fascinating reading.

No. 1.

My First Taste Of Intrigue
(The New York World)

NO greater innocent was ever plunged into troubled waters to sink or swim than I was when accident dropped me into Europe's secret politics, which has been my habitat ever since. I was ridiculously young then. I am still ridiculously young, ten years later. But strangers think me middle-aged!

My "debut" came about accidentally. My aunt—my mother's sister—died, leaving in our house her personal papers. I was the only person with curiosity enough to read them. Among them, one letter mentioned occurrences connected with personages "very highly exalted," some in Germany and some in Russia. How such a paper had come into my aunt's possession I did not learn till a good while later. But she had it, and I read it.

The discovery excited me. Looking back now to the remoteness of my adolescence—ten whole years ago!—I can see the life I have lived was the only life it was in me to live. Mental adventure—the matching of wits against wits—has always exercised an uncanny fascination over my mind.

Physically, I was a normal boy, vigorous, strong-willed and fond of the sports which involved dogs, horses and guns. But mentally, there was in me that delight in intrigue. It came out, for instance, in the books I chose for my reading. The novels and poems, the books of biography, travel, adventure and sober history which constituted the bulk of my father's library I passed by. But the few volumes of courtly gossip and so-called secret history I seized on with avidity. The memoirs of the Maréchal Richelieu—the Cardinal's nephew—was notably my favorite mental pabulum. Strange reading for a boy who had barely reached his teens!

This natural bent was betrayed, too, by my attitude toward the drama. The struggles and triumph of heroes moved me not at all. I was scornful of such simpletons. But if, as so often happens in German comedy, the villain was an intrigant, his defeat moved me to rebellion. He had dared. He had used his wits. He deserved to win. He was a real man, and a passive fool was held up to admiration over him.

I see now, too, that there was early developed in me another tendency which was to shape my life—the impulse to make other people my instruments, not by direct command, intimidation or cajolery, but by leading them to wish to do for themselves what I needed of them for my own purposes.

INTO the hands of such a boy, then, fell a paper which was at least semi-explosive. If not material for a European conflagration, it was at least capable of touching off a good-sized bonfire, should the topics it treated become public property. A stick of dynamite would have been a safer plaything for me.

"My document," I immediately christened it. Here was something as romantic as any page of Richelieu, which had the additional advantage of being tangible. The possession of it thrilled me and excited me. It also made me very restless. I had to do something with my treasure-trove. What, I could not imagine.

In my perplexity I did the only utterly foolish thing I was ever guilty of—but my confidence in a man's word.

A retired general, an old and close friend of my father, lived near us. To him, under pledge of silence, I told my story. And he posted straight off to Berlin! He did the only right thing, but his utter faithlessness enraged me. What followed soon showed anger far into the background, though. Vanity overlooks affronts.

And my vanity waxed prodigious when an agent of the Chancellor, a solemn, frock-coated being, came down from Berlin. All doubts of the importance of "my document"—if any doubts had existed—were removed. And any misgivings concerning my

own importance vanished, too. I was in my element. A professional intriguer and I had locked our wits in struggle.

The agent wanted that paper and my pledge of silence. Through sheer love of the combat I held back. He tried persuasion and reason. I was adamant. He tried cajolery. I was a clever young man, he said. A great career was possible to such a young man as I—if I showed myself eager to serve my Government. Finally, he tried threats. If I refused, destruction yawned before me.

The threats touched off the fuse of my romanticism. Young as I was, I had command of a certain amount of money. I promptly ran away—to Paris. The terrors and thrills and general delight of that panic-stricken evasion still make me smile. I was happily frightened, as a colt is when it shies at its own shadow. Delicious dread became the breath in my nostrils. I had not sense enough to take the thing as it was.

From Paris I fled to Nice, from Nice to Monte Carlo, and there had my first experience with that favorite figure of the novelists, a woman secret agent.

Though attractive, she was far from the siren type. The friendliness she, a woman of the mid-thirties, showed the lonely boy was perfectly natural. I should never have guessed her to be an agent of the Wilhelmstrasse had not she herself spoken to me of "my document."

THIS proof that I was actually watched and waited for thrilled me anew. It also alarmed me a little. When my friend had explained how deeply my Government was affronted the alarm outgrew the thrill. In the end I quite broke down. Then the woman in her, touched by pity, apparently displaced the adventures. We took counsel together, and she showed me a way out. My document had a Russian as well as a German end. Why not, she asked, try Petrograd, since Berlin was hostile? For the sake of what I brought Russia might give me shelter and protection.

That woman was all kindness. She discovered the avenue of escape. She set my feet upon it, making all arrangements for my journey. So I, unknowing, took my first humble lesson in the great art of intrigue. For that woman was a Russian, not a German agent, as I learned years afterward!

TO Petrograd, by way of Italy, Constantinople and Odessa, I made my journey, and to my hotel came an officer of the political police, who courteously asked me not to leave the building during the next twenty-four hours. Early that following morning he appeared again with a droshky. We were driven to a certain palace, where I found myself in the presence of a gentleman whom I did not then know as Count Witte. He merely greeted me, said he had heard I was in some difficulties and offered me aid and advice. "My document" was not referred to, and the interview ended.

So began the process of feeling me out. A fortnight later the matter of my information was broached openly, and the suggestion made that if I turned it over high officials would be friendly and a career assured me in Russia as I grew up.

But by that time Germany had changed her attitude. Her agents also reached me. From them, for the first time, I learned that my find had political as well as personal significance. If I would turn it over and keep my tongue still, Berlin would pardon my indiscretion and assure me a career at home. My decision was quickly made. That very night I was whisked across the frontier at Alexandrova.

SO I got "my taste of blood" by accident and quite an amateur. My professional initiation into a world of finesse and intrigue followed within a few months. As a first step in my promised career I had been sent to the cadet school at Gross Lichterfelde, that penitentiary-like institution

In this first instalment Von der Goltz explains how his career began, how and why he became enmeshed in the net of Europe's secret politics at an age when most boys are still playing marbles. It came about, he states, through his accidental discovery of a mysterious document, the contents and even the purport of which he cannot so much as hint at.

This secret document seems to have been the key to Von der Goltz's fortunes and misfortunes. In the course of the story he refers to it time and again. He cannot prove its existence nor can we vouch for the truth of the episodes covering the early phases of his life. It is fair to say that in every case where any of Capt. von der Goltz's statements could be compared with collateral evidence they have been found to coincide with the facts as otherwise established.

where Germany's future generals undergo the preliminary grind. In the course of routine I was detailed to a period of service as a page at the Imperial Court. The youthful head of a certain grand-ducal house, a boy of my own age, by blood part German and part Russian, was a guest there then. As I served behind his chair one night at dinner it was remarked that he and I might have been twins.

The discovery was a passing incident. I, at least, soon forgot it. A few weeks later, however, I was taken into Berlin one day from our cadetish suburb and driven to a house in a street I did not know. My escort turned over to a gentleman in a room there an envelope, which apparently contained my personal measurements, and a photograph of me was taken in the yard behind the house. Then I was sent back to the mill.

That street, though I did not know it, was the Wilhelmstrasse, and the house I visited—next door to No. 75, the Foreign Office—was the house which contains the Chancellor's office and His Majesty's private room.

Several days later I was suddenly transferred, with only my private clothing, to a hotel in Berlin and put under the charge of an exasperatingly puttering tutor. For four weeks my days were spent with him. He strove assiduously to perfect my French and make me familiar with the private and detailed history of a certain noble house. He was extremely critical of the way I walked and spoke and ate and behaved generally.

You have guessed rightly. When the time was ripe I was informed that my double, the Prince had been invited to visit his Russian relatives, but that I would go in his stead. My tutor and two valets who had never served the Prince would be my retinue. My duty would be to note mentally everything "my relatives" said, reporting to the tutor, who would give me further directions.

WHY the real Prince agreed to the masquerade, and where he spent the time of "his visit," I can only guess. From what followed, I surmise that he was strongly pro-German. In Petrograd—still Petersburg in those days—where "my relatives" were exalted personages indeed, I had a truly princely time. The only drawback was that I could only spend my princely wealth in such ways as my—shall I say predecessor?—would have done. He was, apparently, a graver youth than I.

I contrived to enjoy myself, and had been in Russia a fortnight when news came that thrilled me. Playing prince was good fun. But it happened, through my tutor, that I was not there for fun. A Russian diplomat of the highest rank was about to leave the capital with definite instructions for drawing up a Russian agreement with a third great power. The agreement affected Germany's interests. Delay was needed. I was to bring it about, and bring it about that night.

It happened—through my tutor's pre-arrangement—that I had contracted with a member of that plentipotentiary household an acquaintance close enough to be generally noted, probably not wholly to his pleasure. The diplomat, my tutor told me, carried the desired papers always on his person. He would spend that evening at his club, returning promptly on the stroke of twelve. I was to pay an evening visit to his home and contrive to set the clock back, so that his homecoming would be in the nature of a surprise.

His very probable antipathy to my presence there at that hour would furnish ample excuse for not mentioning my visit, but letting me slip away from the lighted apartments to make my exit at my leisure. If I could not contrive, with such a run of the house, to discover where he placed the documents when he retired, and to secure them, I was unworthy of the trust my Government had placed in me, so my tutor said.

I undertook my mission with no qualms of conscience, even with a thrill of eagerness, and the plot—

melodramatic and hackneyed as it sounds—worked out without a hitch. I got the papers. Next day a German resident in Petrograd, through sheer kind thoughtfulness, called the attention of "my family" to the fact that a few cases of cholera had appeared. I was promptly called back home.

Once in Berlin I was told that I had won my spurs, if I could hold my tongue. Then I was sent over to Gross Lichterfelde, where I abruptly ceased to be a prince and became once

more a humble member of the cadet corps. But only to outside eyes. In my own pair, dazzled by the glamour of my first mission, so successful, I stood princely in the truest way, through my own abilities and efforts. I was soon to learn that the life of a secret agent is constantly beset with the grimmest sort of traps and pitfalls. I never truly had a boyhood, because I learned too early that irretrievable disaster stalked constantly beside me, in the way of life that I had chosen. How I learned that lesson I will tell (Continued on Page 10)

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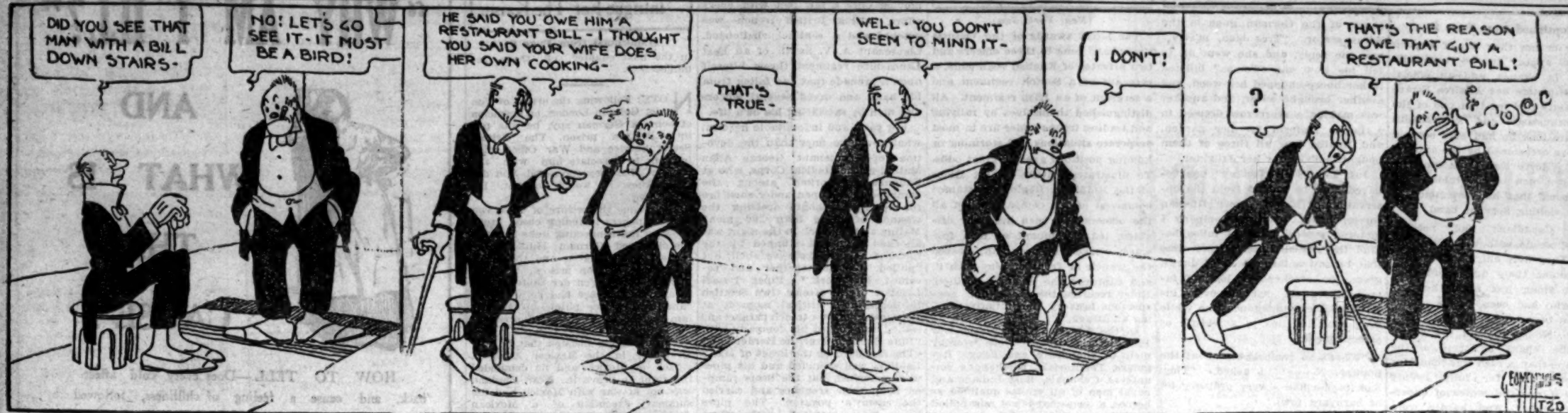
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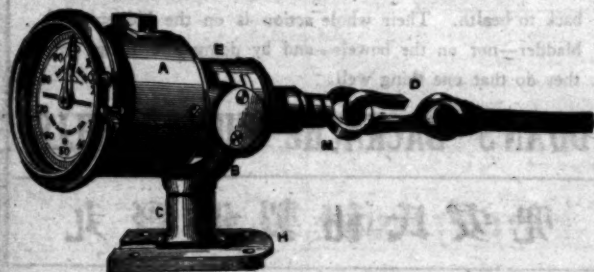
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Seven Eclipses This Year---Watch Superstition Lift Its Head

By Garrett P. Serviss



IN connection with the psychology of war, which was considered by the American scientists at their recent meeting in New York, a special discussion might have been devoted to the superstitions that are let loose like flocks of night-birds whenever the human spirit is deeply perturbed. The tendency to superstition is strong in all of us. It is our inward confession that we do not know everything.

As knowledge widens, superstitions retreats, but it always remains in the background, towering, or "standing over" (the root meaning of the word), because there is always a region of mystery surrounding the frontiers of science, no matter how far they have been pushed. But one man may have driven the area of superstition so far away that its clouds are hardly noticed on the remote horizon of his mind, while another is closely enveloped in their shadow.

Take, for instance, the matter of eclipses. This is going to be a remarkable year for those awe-inspiring phenomena. There will be seven eclipses—the greatest number that can possibly occur in any one year—and three of these will be of the moon, the greatest number of lunar eclipses

that can occur in one year. One of these, the first total eclipse of the moon that has been seen since 1913, has already happened, having taken place just one week after New Year's Eve. The next lunar eclipse will occur in the middle of the year, and the third in December. Then there are the four solar eclipses which the year is to witness, although none of them will be total, so that they will lack spectacular features.

A precisely similar combination has not occurred since the year 1787, and will not recur before 1932. In extraordinary eclipse years, when there are seven eclipses in all, it is more usual for five to be solar and only two lunar.

It is hardly necessary to point out what a magnificent opportunity this sublime play of celestial shadows, the moon and the earth exchanging thrust and riposte with their fuliginous swords like giant's fencers, while below them humanity is blowing itself up with dynamite, affords for the superstition mongers, who seize every such chance to bring back the clouds that science has partly expelled. For a hundred persons who credulously listen to astrological vaticinations based on aspects and occurrences in the sky, is there one who reflects that all of these phenomena have long since been proved to obey laws as simple and as unconnected with human fates as the rotations of the wheels of a watch?

There are persons who believe that it is unlucky to pass under a ladder leaning over a sidewalk, because somebody has told them so; there are others who for a similar non-reason will not cross a street ahead of a funeral procession; others who carry a horse chestnut to keep off rheumatism; others who are thrown into a shudder if a cross-eyed man happens to look them in the face, or if a snake glides across the road ahead of them! The man who is afraid of the shadow of an eclipse or thinks that it portends either good or evil on the same intellectual level. Ignorance puts him there; soothsayers would keep him there, but it is his own fault if he remains in that humiliating position. The moon does not come between the earth and the sun except in the

regular performance of her duty, which duty is simply to hold the path that gravitation prescribes for her. She does not pass into the shadow of the earth as a token that wrath and misfortune are about to descend upon any man or nation, but merely because she cannot avoid the shadow which lies across her way.

If eclipses sometimes occur with unusual frequency, it is because the position of the moon in space with reference to the sun and the earth periodically changes in obedience to laws that are well understood by astronomers, as is proved by their ability to predict all eclipses long in advance of their occurrence.

There is nothing mysterious or occult about it. But there is something about it that is immensely interesting. It has all the fascination of a great game, played according to fixed principles, but with certain variations allowed which introduce complications requiring the exercise of sharp attention, close observation, knowledge of the rules, and acute reasoning on the part of the spectators who follow its developments.

We are the spectators, instructed in the rules; the sun, the moon and the earth are the players, bound by regulations that they cannot transgress, but permitted to pull and haul a little for position. Gravitation furnishes the system of ropes by which they hold one another. Swaying shadows are the intangible sticks with which the touches are made in the game of eclipses. The sun masterfully rushes on through the field of space, dragging the others after him.

They swing and oscillate at the end of their ropes, threatening at times to become hopelessly entangled, but always, nevertheless, keeping at proper average distances. And now the moon reaches the earth with the point of her slender shadow-stick, and the sun, if he could speak, might call out: "A hit!"

But a moment later (an astronomical moment) the earth swings into line between the sun and its playmate and returns the hit with a sweep that seems to have annihilated the little player, until her smiling face reappears out of the shadow, eager for another round.

These skilful players will tirelessly continue their shadow frolic as long as the sun shines, spinning on together through the illimitable arena fenced by the starry gonsolons of the Milky Way, and you can imagine the guffaw of Olympian laughter with which they would greet the oracular announcement of some horoscope that they were the slaves of an astrologer's lamp, condemned to foreshadow the little terrestrial fates and fortunes of ephemeral man!

THE NEW INTERIOR

The New Interior: Modern Decoration for the Modern Home. By Hazel H. Adler. The Century Company. \$3 net. (gold).

Mrs. Adler's book on "The New Interior" is the first to appear in which the modern type of house decoration is intelligently and fully described and discussed. It makes plain to the uninitiated public how much of charm and interest may be gained in the furnishing of a modern home without recourse either to the antique shop or to agencies for European products. The aim of the author is to "suggest new possibilities and open new trains of thought by setting forth those fresh and stimulating currents which are influencing the creators of what has been called 'the new taste' in decoration" without insisting upon any particular type or style.

Inevitably, however, the balance of suggestion is in favor of the modern

palette, with its strong, pure colors, and the need of a "strong and vital people" to "express itself in strong and vital colors" is emphasized. The "brown ambiguity" of the average American home is a reproach against which the new color schemes are leveled. Possibly the reader of a later century will ask why so much preference was shown for violet and orange in the schemes described, and will form a mental picture of some what shallow aesthetic appeal in the prevailing taste. The whole point of the matter is, however, the conception of interior decoration as both an artistic and personal problem, the deliberate consideration of the house as a whole, the expression through its furnishings of a definite idea or intention. Mrs. Adler is richly informed concerning sources of supply and sup-

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What The French Think

(Continued from Page 8)

whether or not they are of French ancestry—appear to be especially popular in France, and an official in the Ministère des Affaires Étrangères recently told me that one of the most enthusiastic and spontaneous demonstrations he had ever seen in Paris was occasioned by the appearance of a lorry load Canadian Service Corps men in the midst of a great crowd that had assembled to greet a visiting Serbian band.

"The Canadians had nothing whatever to do with the affair," he said. "They were only so many men going about their duty, and they chanced along just after the Serbians, who had been giving a concert, had been hurried away in their motors. No sooner did the crowd sight the khaki uniforms of the Canadians than a rush was made for the lorry, and for fully twenty minutes it was the center of cheering thousands. And hardly were they free of this section of the crowd than those in the next block closed in around them. I had never realized until that day the warmth of the affection of the French people for the fighting men of our great ally."

There is no doubt that that brave fighter and genial diplomat, "Thomas Atkins," has played a great part in cementing the Entente, not only by the blood he has shed on French soil, but also by the frank ingenueness that is so direct an anti-thesis of the rather stand-offish tourist that the Frenchman has been wont in the past to consider as the typical Briton. He visits Paris just infrequently enough to make one remark his presence when he does come, and I have been much interested to note that he is nearly always seen either in the company of a poli or two, or else in that of a bevy of French girls who are taking the occasion to act as "Thos. Cooks" to "Thos. Atkins." Yesterday, seated under a tree in the Champs Élysées, I came upon a group consisting of an outer periphery of French nurse girls and children clustered around a nodal center of two bronzed warriors from the Somme in trench-stained khaki. At the moment my companion and I pushed unobtrusively in to learn what was afoot one of the "Tom-mies" was running his finger down the laundry list of his dog-eared phrase-book in order to explain just which one of his garments—and incidentally, by inference, just what sector of cuticle—had recently been punctured by the spent shrapnel bullet that his comrade was holding up for the inspection of all interested. His enthralled auditors laughed till they cried when he finally closed the book to tell them that it was "a bas on mon chemise Boche bullet come ping!"

"Those two diplomats," said the English journalist with whom I was walking, "are probably doing more to rivet down the loose corners of the Entente Cordiale than are the Cabinet Ministers of France and England who are meeting in Boulogne this afternoon."

If there has been one place more than another where a rift might have started in the Entente lute it is in that portion of France which constitutes the area under British military control; and that serious trouble has not arisen here is due to two things—the innate docility and common sense of the French peasant and the considerate manliness of the British soldier. But even allowing for these things, the lack of serious friction between the soldiers and the civil population is astonishing. Nothing (not even the artillery bombardment on the Somme) interested me more on a recent visit to this area than the kindly attitude of the people toward the army which the Germans have tried so hard to make them believe had come to stay for good.

"An army of angles couldn't occupy England as we have France," said an officer on the British Headquarters Staff, "without rubbing the wrong way the fur of our highly independent British farmer. Only the fine behavior of the 'Tom-mies' and the firm conviction of the people that we are in France to help them makes the situation possible here."

Just as generous is the view of the peasants on the other side. "How do you get on with the British soldiers?" I asked an old dame with a parchment-brown face who was hoeing sugar beets well within

range of the German guns in the Arras sector. "Tres bien, m'sieu," was the reply, and she went on to tell me how one "Tomme" billeted in her house chopped her wood, and another brought water, and another was making a scarecrow dressed in a Boche uniform for her garden, and, finally, how all three of them bought bonbons for her daughter.

Just how well "Tommy" has behaved may be judged from the observation of a well-known Russian correspondent in whose company I motored several hundred miles behind the British lines. Every time that he saw a large flock of ducks, geese, or chickens a look of incredulity would spread over his broad Slavish countenance, while he pursed his lips in a whistle of astonishment.

"What's so remarkable about the poultry, X—?" I asked. "They look to me like a very ordinary lot of barnyard fowl."

"So they are," he replied. "It is not their points as show birds that interest me, but the fact that, with so many able-bodied soldiers about, there are any birds at all. Now if it were the Don Cossacks that were here instead of these orderly 'Tom-mies'—and he indicated a chickenless northern France with a sweeping gesture of extended hands. "No wonder the French peasants love the British soldier. He does not even steal their poultry."

The feeling of the French people toward the rest of their country's allies may be quickly indicated, for France's relations with these have been marked by few such complicating circumstances as have those with Great Britain. Of all the gallant Republic's allies, Russia, as the oldest and best proved of them, undoubtedly stands first in the affections of the French people. The sort of "big brother" feeling which France has had for years for the great northern Empire has been intensified since the outbreak of the war by the self-sacrificing gallantry with which, time and time again, often at great cost to herself, Russia has struck to create a diversion and relieve the pressure on a hard-bested ally. In the great parade in Paris on July 14 the Russian soldiers are generally credited with having been more enthusiastically cheered than any others, and the same feeling is evident whenever the tall warriors of the Tsar flicker past on the sheet of a cinema.

"We always knew we could count on Russia for all the help she was able to give, and we feel that we always shall be able so to count on her."

These, the words of a French journalist with whom I discussed the subject, seem to me to epitomize the feelings of the French people toward their oldest ally.

Already bound to Italy by ties of blood, the French awaited only the declaration of war by that country upon Germany to welcome her into the inner circle of the Entente, the "brotherhood" in which Russia was already included at the outbreak of hostilities, and to which England fought her way on the Somme. The co-operation of the Italians in the Balkans and their clean-cut successes in the advance on Gorizia and beyond have brought home to the French people, just as they did to the English, a realization of the weight that Italy is throwing into the scale of the Allies.

Victoria Cross Valor

(New York Sun)

The latest awards of the Victoria Cross have gone to three officers and two privates of English regiments, a sergeant of a Scotch regiment and a sergeant of an Irish regiment. All distinguished themselves by rallying and leading troops under fire in most desperate situations and storming or holding positions against great odds.

To illustrate, Private Robert Rider of the Middlesex Regiment assumed command of his company when all the officers had been killed or disabled, led a remnant of men forward, worked a Lewis gun, cleared the trench in front of him with it, and captured the enemy's position. Rider received the V. C. "for conspicuous bravery and initiative during an attack."

In the first two years of the war 160 Victoria Crosses were won by men of the army and navy. Regulars, Territorials, Kitchener's volunteers, Colonialists, East Indians and naval men of all grades qualified as heroes, a term that is not misapplied in their cases. One of them was an elderly man who left a wife and nine children at home to serve his country; another was the glorious boy John Travers Cornwall, who remained mortally wounded at his post in the battle of Jutland until the end. The first to win the Cross in the great war was Captain Francis O. Grenfell of the Ninth Lancers, who was wounded in both legs and a hand at Andregnies, Belgium, on August 24, 1914, while saving the guns of the 119th Battery. He was invalided home but returned to the front and was killed in action. In his will Captain Grenfell, a nephew of Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, left his decoration to the Ninth Lancers, "to whom," he wrote, "the honor of my gaining the V. C. was entirely due, thanks to the splendid discipline and traditions which exist in this magnificent regiment" of the First One Hundred Thousand, the "Old Contemptibles," whose story has been told by Captain Ernest Hamilton, one of the few surviving officers.

Some of the regiments, the Coldstream Guards for instance, lost almost every officer. The Expeditionary Force had been trained to fight to the last gasp, and there was little of it left when the battle of the Marne was fought.

What was the bravest deed that won the Victoria Cross can hardly be told. It depends upon the point of view. Some soldiers, like Sergeant Michael O'Leary and Lance Corporal Albert Jacka of the Australian Imperial Force, acquitted themselves as supermen in attacking the enemy. The indomitable O'Leary's achievement has rung through the world. Jacka at Courtney's Post in Gallipoli single handed shot or bayoneted seven Turks who rushed the trench he was defending, Jacka being the only man alive or unrounded in it. The blood of these first class fighting men, O'Leary and Jacka, was up; but there were examples of valor when the head was cool and the will dogged. Take the case of Corporal Charles Jarvis of the Royal Engineers, who worked for an hour and a half under fire to explode charges which destroyed a bridge on the retreat from Mons. Private Potts of the Berkshire Infantry, shot

in the left thigh, dragged a worse wounded comrade for three nights on an intrenching shovel at Suva Bay, moving only a few feet with every effort, until a British trench was reached and a sentinel challenged. Lieutenant A. V. Smith of an East Lancashire regiment threw himself upon a grenade that had fallen from his hand and saved several officers and men by sacrificing his own life.

For calm and indomitable heroism what could be finer than the devotion of Lieutenant George Allan Maling of the Medical Corps, who at Passchendaele worked among the wounded in the open under shell fire for twenty-six hours dressing the wounds of more than 200 men? Maling at 11 o'clock in the night was knocked down and stunned by the force of a high explosive shell, but "pulled himself together and resumed his work." Piper Daniel Laidlaw of the King's Own Scottish Borderers at a critical moment at Loos leaped upon a trench parapet and rallied and roused his company with "Blue Bonnets Over the Border" and "The Standard on the Braes of Mar." Laidlaw was wounded and his pipes were smashed, but the Scots jumped from their trenches and carried the enemy's position. The pipes have been repaired with silver mountings.

Major C. Tate of the Second Yorkshire Light Infantry was mortally wounded and taken prisoner at Le Cateau, but not until he had led the nineteen survivors of his battalion of 220 men in a charge. Only three were on their feet at the end. "He was seen far ahead of his men riding single handed straight for the enemy's standards." That was Major George Wheeler of the Seventh Lancers at Shaiba, Mesopotamia, a born leader of forlorn hopes. In this forlorn hope he was killed.

Photographs of not all the glorious company of Victoria Cross winners have been taken, but from scores of pictures an impression of characteristics may be formed. There is a quiet, steadfast look about most of the faces; seldom, if ever, a pose of conscious gallantry. They are the faces of just plain men who have the instinct of doing their best when it is most needed and who could not leave a comrade in the lurch. The animation in some faces is that of men who take danger gayly if aggressively. The V. C. man usually seems to be the soul of good nature. The bulldog type is hardly present at all. Braggadocio is entirely absent. Some men do not look the part at all. The deathless Tate had a small chin, a keen, laughing eye, hair parted in the middle, and might have been taken for a frivolous society man. Private Potts, the Gallipoli life saver, has flaming ears, a twisted mouth, a flippant eye, and looks absolutely unheroic. The antecedents of some of the V. C. winners did not promise much. Corporal Fuller, who was mentioned in Sir John French's despatches for conspicuous gallantry at Chivry, was graduated from a reformatory.

However ordinary, of no account, or obscure at home, whatever their origin and repute, it is to be noted that these British soldiers were as famous for doing things without orders on their own initiative, as for coolness and bravery. The aristocrats who won the coveted honor were expected to be brave. Some of them really inherited heroism.

My Ten Years Of Intrigue For The Kaiser

(Continued from Page 8)

NOTE: Following the arrest of Von der Goltz in London, on suspicion of being a German spy, he was put into Brixton prison. The British Secret Service and War Office tried in vain to associate him with the enemy. Had they succeeded, Von der Goltz knew he would be shot. He kept silent.

Then came the seizure of Capt. von Pappen's papers including check stubs showing the connecting links between the dismissed German Military Attaché at Washington and the silent prisoner in Brixton prison.

Death stared Von der Goltz in the face. What chance had he with the damning evidence piling up against him in black and white? Just one—and he played it, and won.

Von der Goltz insisted that he was an officer in the Mexican Army—a citizen of Mexico and he demanded the right to prove it. Now, England was not at war with Mexico and the summary execution of a Mexican Army officer might provoke an awkward situation, especially in view of the fact that Capt. von Pappen, in addition to being German Military Attaché at Washington, was also his country's representative at Mexico City; and as such possibly may have had official dealings with Von der Goltz.

The Brixton prisoner, revealing himself as Major Horst von der Goltz, Mexican Army, demanded the right to explain. This demand was in time followed by a letter to Home Secretary Reginald McKenna. The letter in full reads as follows:

H. M. Prison, Brixton, June 1, 1915.
To the Right Honourable Home Secretary, Present:

Sir,—Complying with your request I wish to state that I am interested in various Mexican enterprises, but as I am absolutely ignorant of any events which have taken place since my arrest, it will be impossible for me to state exactly what I wish the solicitor to do, as my orders will entirely depend upon the information I shall receive about the state of Mexican affairs in general.

I hope, Sir, that you will permit me to inquire for such information as I need to possess in order to arrange my affairs.

I expressly wish you to understand, Sir, that I want only to be informed about the state of Mexican affairs so that I may take the steps necessary to prevent my being absolutely ruined.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
(signed) H. VON DER GOLTZ,
Major de Ejército Mex.

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PRUSSIAN DIET'S POLISH DEBATE UNFORTUNATE

Opinions of German Papers Vary—Socialist Organ Supports Stand of Minority

Berlin, Germany.—The German "bourgeois" press did not attempt to conceal its dissatisfaction with the Polish debate in the Prussian Diet, and with those who were responsible for it. That the Conservative motion was superfluous, and stormed open doors, as it were, wrote the Frankfurter Zeitung, the debate has shown. Unfortunately, however, it has also shown that motion was a mistake, for it gave rise to altercations and discussions that are not only unnecessary in view of the present military and political situation, but are also injurious, and "that no one but our enemies can read with pleasure."

For the rest, the Frankfurter paper considered that the Conservative coalition's margin of victory was a very small one in view of the constitution of the House, and further observed that it "represented what would have been a minority in the Reichstag. In this connection, it wrote, it may be pointed out that this is not the first time, even during the war, that the majority in the Lower House of the Diet has adopted resolutions regarding policy and the conduct of war that would have been impossible in the Reichstag. It has recently been remarked that to the many other reasons for the alteration of the Prussian franchise there is also added this, that the majority among the representatives of the Empire should not be of a totally different character from that among the representatives of the largest Federal state."

Meanwhile, curiously enough, there were others of the bourgeois papers which seemed inclined to hold the Polish and Socialist speakers responsible for the trend of the debate. Even the Berliner Tageblatt observed disapprovingly of the Polish spokesman's declaration: "This sounds almost like the proclamation of a Polish irredenta," while the Vossische Zeitung remarked in a warning tone: That certainly was not the way in which a gift such as the creation of an independent Polish State should have been received by the Poles. And—be the political motives of the donors what they may—they will do well to consider again to what extent they are acting in their own interests by the maintenance of such an attitude. This way of making a gift felt to be a gift, commented the Vorwärts on this passage, is, however, not calculated to make the recipient grateful. And besides the Polish legions have, by their sacrifice, brought a counter gift which is also not to be despised.

Indeed, the official Socialist organ, although now in the hands of the Socialist majority, was not grudging in its support of the stand taken by the minority spokesman in the House. The Right, it wrote, must have known well enough what would be the result of a discussion of this dangerous material in the Lower House, and it only intensified by its provocative speeches the effect that was to be expected in any case.

It is extraordinary that those who have the world "Welt-politik" most often on their lips pay least attention to the necessary conditions for this. "Welt-politik" cannot be practised if one cannot even get on with a neighbor who speaks a different tongue. If the views represented by the Right in the Lower House are regarded abroad as typical of those prevailing in Germany, inevitable injury must be done to the German cause. The Minister of the Interior set out in an entirely wrong direction when he involved himself in a heated debate with the Social Democratic spokesman. He may have seen therein a tactical means of extricating himself from a highly unpleasant situation, but he did not in the least make good the serious harm that had been done by the other side.

That the debate provoked by the Right, concluded the Vorwärts, summing up, has to a great extent nullified the effect looked for by the Government from the Warsaw proclamation there can be no manner of doubt. All the same, some good also may be derived from the discussion if one knows how to discover it; the recognition, in fact,

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Judge Rummy



that we have to reckon in the east, not indeed with an irredenta but with a considerably strengthened consciousness of self on the part of the Poles. We shall have to reconcile ourselves to the fact that there are in some Prussian provinces bilingual districts, that there are provinces with two official languages. This recognition may not be pleasant for the German population of the east, but to take it into due account is a duty towards the nation as a whole. German policy in the east may no longer be governed by such ecclesiastical considerations as whether a village is German or Polish. Higher and more important interests are at stake here.

End Of War Won't Hurt Auto Industry

By George S. Waite

Motor car manufacture has reached the stage of where the automobile plant must be entirely distinctive from all other kinds of factories. The efficiency engineer has applied his ideas to the building of model motor car factories, in which the laborer by labor-saving machinery and ingenious location of departments is enabled to do much more work with much less labor than ever before. Production of automobiles has been reduced to an exact science.

And so we have the spectacle of a young industry—for the motor car industry is still young despite its great growth—getting other industries an example in efficiency in saving of production cost.

It is partly because the leaders in the motor car field today are using the wisdom of the efficiency engineer to reduce the cost of the motor car, that I have such great faith in the future of the industry, which is being placed on a rock foundation of solid worth.

In view of the remarkable steadiness that has characterized automobile sales, not only during the closing months of this year, but during the last three years, it seems hardly necessary to instill a note of optimism in a forecast of business for the coming year. Practically every manufacturer reported a volume of business never before equaled in the slack months of the year.

This healthy increase in American sales can be attributed largely to remarkable records made by automobile dealers in the farming districts. Big crops, combined with the highest prices ever known in this country, have made the purchase of automobiles a possibility to thousands of farmers in the agricultural sections.

But this is only one cause. The general prosperity of the Nation has boomed the automobile business beyond nearly all expectations. There is no reason for believing that this prosperity of the motor car business will be influenced adversely by the end of the war, for whatever falling off in orders there may be in this country—if there is any falling off—will be more than made up by the increase in the exportation of motor cars.

The automobile business has experienced a great change in system and wonderful prosperity in the last few years, but the end is not yet—better times are coming.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Wosang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shehan (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Feb. 27.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Sominoe for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaga Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Cheman will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Feb. 27.

The I.C. s.s. Wingsang left

ed) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

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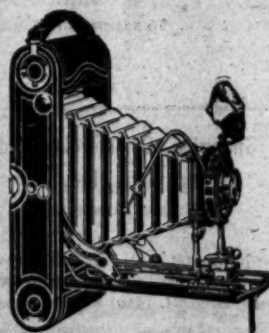
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No. 18 Rue Corneille: Newly constructed foreign detached residence, on about one mow of land. Modern plumbing, hot and cold water, large verandahs. House contains dining room, drawing room, and three large bedrooms, together with servants' quarters.

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Tls. 22,000: Situated in the French Park Tract, on about two and one-half mow, corner property, three-storied brick house. This house was built by us and all the materials that were used in its construction were purchased through our office. We can personally guarantee it as being one of the best-built residences in the city. Modern plumbing fixtures are installed in the three bathrooms, clothes closets and drawers are provided in the bedrooms, and china closets and cupboards are built in the kitchen and pantry.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 24, 1917.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 84 1/2 = Tls. 1.18 @ 71.9 = 1.64

Mex. Dollars, Market rate... 71.55
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
Bar Silver...
Copper Cash... 1855
Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/5 = Tls. 5.74
Exch. @ 71.9 = Mex. \$ 7.99
Peking Bar... 295.50
Native Interest... .06

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver... 37 1/2 d.
Bank Rate of Discount... 5 1/2 %
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-s... %
4 m-s... %
6 m-s... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a.
Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.80
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47.65
Consols... £

Exchange Closing Quotations
London... T.T. 8-6
London... Demand 3-6 1/2
India... (nominal) T.T. 253
Paris... T.T. 486 1/2
Paris... Demand 487
New York... T.T. 83 1/2
New York... Demand 83 1/2
Hongkong... T.T. 67 1/2
Japan... T.T. 67 1/2
Batavia... T.T. 204 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2
London... 4 m-s. Docy. 3-7 1/2
London... 6 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2
London... 6 m-s. Docy. 3-8 1/2
Paris... 4 m-s. 504 1/2
New York... 4 m-s. 86 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY.

£1 = Hk. Tls. 4.97
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 5.69
" " 1 = Marks 14.67
Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.05
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.87
" " 1 = Rupees 3.02
" " 1 = Rouble 3.44
" " 1 = Mex. \$1.50
† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, February 24, 1917.
Official
Kroeweeks Tls. 20.00
Java-Consolidated Tls. 20.00
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 1.00
Tansh Merah Tls. 1.05
Tebongs Tls. 21.00

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, February 22.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 3d. paid.
April to June: 3s. 3d. to 3s. 2 1/4 d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Easier.
Last Quotation, London, Feb. 21:—
Spot: 3s. 3 1/4 d. sellers.
April to June: 3s. 3 1/4 d. value.
Tone of Market: Dull.

Local Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows in their weekly share market report:—
There is a slight improvement in the local share market since our last issue due to the drop in exchange. The general tone of the Rubber market is good and buyers are more in evidence.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service
London, February 22.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 18 per cent.
Bank rate of Discount 5 1/2 %.

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Local Silk Market

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co., report as follows:—
Our last report was dated 16th instant.

White Silk.—Although rates for paper stand officially at 2d. lower than a week ago, the decline so far has not caused any general enquiry.
Tantles.—Gold Killing Tls. 555.
Silver Electric Fan Tls. 590. Silver Double Elephant Tls. 590.

Steam Filatures.—Some business in fine sizes is reported on basis of Gold Double Deer, 1 and 2, 10/12 den. Tls. 950 av., while medium grades open size have been taken on basis of Tls. 840 av. for Peacock, Ex. 1.

Tussah Filatures & coc.—The demand has continued, latest prices show Tls. 17 1/2 advance on closing rates last week for best grades. The market closes strong. Black Double Magpie, 1 and 2, Tls. 472 1/2 av./480 av. Orangoutang 1, Tls. 440/65.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, February 22.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—
Mid-American Spot... 11.84d.
March-April... 10.86d.
October-November... 9.90d.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, February 22.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 37 1/2 d. No demand. Dull.
Last Quotation, London, Feb. 20:—
Bar Silver Spot: 38d. Quiet but steady.

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If you wish to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

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UNFURNISHED, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water service, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

38 Kiangse Rd., Tel. 60

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

paid-up Capital... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded,"

to

Head Office,
The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund... 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... 1,300,000

Head Office: 33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Illoilo, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Fochow, Medan, Tavoy, (Lower Halphong New York, Burma), Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital... Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves... Frs. 48,000,000

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Halphong, Papeete, Hankou, Phnom-Penh.
BANKERS:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

paid-up Capital... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur: Societe Generale de Belgique.

BANKERS:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital... \$15,000,000
Reserve Fund:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver... 15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., (Chairman).
C. E. Anton Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tientsin, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund. Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)... 55,000,000
Reserve Fund... 24,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund... 1,743,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

BANKERS:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Hallan, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan Hongkong, Tientsin, chendze), Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dalny, (Dairen o-A).

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI, J. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital... \$ 300,000.00
Reserves... \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Current account in both tals and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tals and dollars, will be furnished on request.
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital... \$80,000,000
Paid-up Capital... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tientsin, Kaifeng, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital... Frs. 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Fr. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 48,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)... 30,000,000
Reserve Fund... 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshai, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tientsin, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.
K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building, 60 Wall Street, New York.

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up... U.S. \$2,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits... 3,931,774.11
U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco, Canton, Tientsin, London, Brazil, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-DE-PAULO, DEL-PORE.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.
H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Klunkang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Gulden 9,254,431 (about £827,130)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Banjerasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Beldi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in tals and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tals accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital... H. \$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital... H. \$1,357,850
Reserve Fund... H. \$70,000

Head Office: 6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tels Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital... £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital... 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital... 562,500
Reserve Fund... 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Hongkong, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tels Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tels. 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
6559

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1

Auctions

W. FUNDER & CO.

Have been favoured with instructions from THE CONCERNED To sell within the residence NO. 5 HART ROAD

Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 10 a.m.
The whole of the

Superior Household Furniture

Contained therein, comprising:—

Hall Drawing and Dining room

Furniture Complete, The Contents of 3 Well Furnished Bedrooms, &c., &c.

also

1 Fine Toned Iron Framed Piano by S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

1 Guitar

1 12-bore Sporting Gun by Hollis & Co.

1 Large Wire Netted Mosquito House, as new.

On View Sunday and Monday.

12862

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

will sell within their saleroom

on

Wednesday, the 28th of Feb. at 10 a.m.

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY

comprising conveyor spiral in iron tube and wooden pipe with bearings, shafts, pulleys and angle wheel gears. Also 1 bushing, 18 sacking pipes.

SUNDRY GOODS

of various description will also be sold. On view the day before the sale.

R. W. HEIDORN & Co., Auctioneers

Telephone No. 4240.
7-8 French Bund.

Carpets and Rugs

MADE TO ORDER

Carpets and rugs of every description manufactured. Only Expert Workmen of Peking and Tientsin employed. Newest patterns and most artistic designs. Materials guaranteed to be of the best quality. Only the best Chinese colour, which remains ever fresh and will never fade, is used. Our goods have already established a wide reputation. Our factory is run on modern lines in every way, and we believe it is the first of its kind in Shanghai. Prices have been lowered. Foreign orders from abroad are solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.
Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Route des Soeurs French Concession.

Fresh Butter.

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable. Always fresh, always pure and always gives satisfaction.

"Meadow" Brand

Second only to "Daisy." An excellent Butter for table or cooking.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.

FINEST CANADIAN CHEDDAR CHEESE in 8 lb. rounds.

HUTTON'S CELEBRATED AUSTRALIAN "PINEAPPLE" BRAND BACON.

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

Business and Official Notices

BILL SMITH

"BRUT ROYAL"

CHAMPAGNE

IS

AS NICE A WINE

AS YOU

CAN SERVE TONIGHT.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

CHANG SU HO'S GARDEN

The May Fair

to be opened by

SIR EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.

will be held on

Friday and Saturday, May 25 and 26, from 3 p.m. till midnight

In aid of

THE VETERANS' CLUB

PATRONESSES:—Lady de Sausmarez and Mesdames Unwin, Brand, Bremner, Hogg, Holliday, Ivy, Lavers, Merriman, Prentice, Wingrove, and Wrightson.

Working Committee:—Mesdames Aldridge, Hanbury, Hilton-Johnson, Mackay, Phillips and Miss Macleod.

Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Ayscough, 20 Gordon Road.

Hon. Treas.:—K. D. Stewart, Esq., 33 Szechuen Road, c/o Messrs. Matland & Co.

Entrance \$1.00. Children 50 cents.

12860

LYCEUM THEATRE

MATINEE

in aid of the American Ambulance Hospital in Neuilly

Monday, March 5, at 5 15 p.m.

CONCERT and BALLET

Booking at Moutrie's now open. Usual Prices. Programme will be published later.

LYCEUM THEATRE

In aid of

British Wounded Soldiers

Under the patronage of

SIR EVERARD FRASER

MADAME THUE will produce

"La Belle Helene"

Musical Comedy in 3 Acts by the French Composer, Offenbach. (In English.)

On

March 10th, 12th, and 14th at 9 o'clock.

THE cast includes Miss Lockhart, Miss Cowan, Mrs. Mathieson, Mrs. Baker and the Misses Brodie and Valentine; Messrs. Burdett, Donne, Stewart, Speelman, Wilson and many others.

Booking will open on Wednesday, February 28, at Messrs. Moutrie & Co. Tickets for the first performance will be \$5.00. Boxes will be sold privately.

Tickets for 2nd and 3rd performances, usual prices.

12863

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SPRING OVERCOATS and TOP COATS

New American Styles

Early Spring Styles in Business and Sack Suits

Thom Shing, Tailor

G19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

THOMAS' REGISTER

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS

THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO "MADE IN U.S.A." PRODUCTS

A 3,500 page volume that furnishes a complete list of all the Manufacturers or primary sources of supply for the 70,000 articles manufactured in the United States. The Register also shows who makes any special brand or Trade name. The only work of its kind that covers every line. Indispensable to buyers of American Goods.

Price \$32.50 (Mex.) Shanghai

ROSENSTOCK'S DIRECTORY, 4 Canton Rd., Shanghai

12848

Chew! Chew! Chew!

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

12848

LOST

BILL of Lading No. 126 for 10 packages Glue Mark M ex S.S. Yamashiro Maru Voyage No. 8 from Kobe. The N. Y. K. has been requested to issue to us a duplicate and the Public are hereby warned against accepting the lost Bill.

NAN WO-SHUN & CO.

南和順

NOTICE

TO LADIES

The Shanghai Toilet Club

1 NANKING ROAD (Palace Hotel Building)

have now fully equipped their

NEW

LADIES'

ROOMS

A special book is kept for appointments.

S' ANGHAI TOILET CLUB

1 Nanking Road

12849

Business and Official Notices are Continued on page 13

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

EDUCATIONAL

FULLY-qualified Mandarin teacher is open to receive a few pupils. Moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Hsia, I-831 North Soochow Road.

12806 F 27

HOUSES TO LET

46 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, 6-roomed house with attics, to let, for immediate occupation. Apply to Yangszepoo Road.

12845 M 1

10 LET. One large house at Rue Ferguson, with garden tennis, garage, electric fittings, gas, telephone and furniture, etc. Please apply to Box No. 120, THE CHINA PRESS.

12815 F 25

MISCELLANEOUS

ZELDO, reliable clairvoyant, Room 15, Savoy Hotel. Hours 9.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Past, Present and Future.

12868 F 25

PRIVATE FAMILY can accept a few table boarders, Russians preferred. Very central. Apply to Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS.

F 27

DANCING

INSTRUCTION in modern ball-room dances. Classes may be formed upon application. Experienced teacher. Apply to Box 43, THE CHINA PRESS.

12858

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 470. Shanghai.

12825

APARTMENTS

TO LET, in a highly modern Realty house in French Town, a well-furnished bed-sitting room, suitable for a married couple or two bachelors, with exposure, with tiled bathroom, by a German couple. Apply to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.

12814 F 25

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. With or without board. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12822 M 7

TO LET, two well-furnished flats, piano, free taxes, lights, water, quiet locality. Only neutrals need apply. 8 Ward Road.

12837 M 3

Try Shainin's Stores

Nanking Road and Broadway

for

Canadian made Chocolates and Biscuits.

"BEST by TEST"

THE CANADIAN IMPORT CO.

FOR SALE

THE well-known, detached country residence, "The Ranch," No. 8 Sicawei Road, with 9 Mow of ground, lawn, conservatories, stables and garage.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. O. Mordhorst, or the undersigned brokers:

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.
Tel. 4240 7-8 French Bund.

12829

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

No. 8, a large room, 2 small rooms and bathroom. Suitable for a small family with board. Vacant 1st March.

TO LET, nicely furnished balcony room, with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or bachelors, in private boarding house. Terms moderate. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

12860 F 27

TO LET, cosily furnished room, with English bath, without board, moderate rent. Apply 3 Astor Terrace.

12861 F 25

TO LET, without board, a furnished flat of two large rooms, verandah, and two bathrooms. Apply 19 North Szechuen Road.

12856 M 1

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghong Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.

12866 T. F.

TO BE LET, in a family, a flat or, if desired, rooms. Moderate terms. North Szechuen Road Ext. Apply No. 9 Boundary Lane.

12846

TO LET, one double and two single rooms for bachelors, superior board, Western district, near tram. South aspect, tennis and stabling. Moderate. Apply to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.

12855 F 27

TO LET, for married couple large and excellently furnished bedroom, with all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, Western district. Apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.

12856 F 27

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, superior and comfortably-furnished bed-sitting rooms facing south, overlooking tennis lawn; large verandah, bathrooms attached; telephone, transportation. Excellent table. Terms moderate.

12797

TO LET, furnished attic room, in private neutral family, with or without board. Central district. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

12843 M 1

Exchange and Mart

GOLD coins for sale, at small premium above current exchange rate. Exchange shop men need not apply. Apply to Box 143, THE CHINA PRESS.

12872 F 25

WANTED: Good second-hand marine motor, of about 30 h.p., complete with reverse gear and kerosene fittings. A fair price will be paid for a suitable motor. Apply to Box 141, THE CHINA PRESS.

12867 F 25

FOR SALE: Over 50,000 very rare and old postage stamps, mostly of Asia and Portuguese colonies, valued in 1901, £880. Willing to sacrifice for \$5,000, or near offer. Apply to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.

12865 F 27

WELL-FURNISHED boarding house for sale. Ten rooms. Close to town. Price moderate. For particulars, apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.

12613

SITUATIONS WANTED

BRITON (home-born and educated), man of initiative and energy, desires change from present berth. First-class credentials, education and connexions. Proofs of business ability, experienced in general office work, etc. Can furnish substantial bond. Travel, outposts, office or executive duties preferred. Accountancy not desired. Salary about \$300 to begin. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

12867 F 27

WANTED. American Lady, cultured but poor, desiring to return during summer or fall, offers services as chaperon, companion or nurse. Address Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.

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The Remarkable Romance The Heiress and the Outcast

How Horror Filled the Heart of the Wealthy Shipbuilder's Daughter at Sight of the Drug-Crazed Derelict Her Soul Whispered to Her Was to Be

Her Mate—and How Their Marriage Has Made Them Guardian

Angels of the Fallen



ALL the world knows how dangerous an experiment it is to marry a man to reform him. Thousands of luckless women have paid the penalty for this mistake. "A man will run to catch a street car, but after he has caught it there's no further need for him to run," a popular statement of the case. And in the remarkable romance told on this page, the heroine, Mrs. George Caulkens Long, especially warns other girls of the perils of such an undertaking as hers. Mrs. Long points out, too, that the work of reformation had been voluntarily begun by her husband before she married him.

Edna Caulkens, daughter of a wealthy Brooklyn shipowner, married George Long, an outcast and drug-ridden derelict, because of the fight that he had made for his own soul and because she feared a refusal would send him back to the abyss from which he had so painfully climbed. That she has succeeded, she believes, and so do such men in Philadelphia as Anthony Drexel Biddle, the noted millionaire philanthropist; Bishop Rhinelander, of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, and others of their kind. But not until she faced the altar and heard the words spoken that made her the wife of the man who, when she first saw him, had filled her with horror and loathing, did this girl love him. From horror, up through grudging admiration, love had climbed, and now in its fruition has made her and her husband true guardian angels of the fallen.

Edna Caulkens Long was the daughter of the late Daniel P. Caulkens of Brooklyn. Her mother is an Englishwoman of refinement, a member of a well-to-do ultra-conservative London family. Little Edna was reared in the midst of comfort and luxury. Her mother began early to equip her with all of the accomplishments deemed necessary in her life.

And while this child was being brought up by a careful mother in surroundings of wealth and refinement, another child was changing into a little thief and drunkard in an orphan asylum of Rochester, N. Y. These two seemed to be at opposite poles—and yet they were destined to work together for humanity the year round.

The husband, who came to her through Jerry McAuley's Mission in New York, can hold up his head now with the best. He is known from coast to coast as "The Man Maker" because in five years' time he has led more than five thousand men back over the sodden trails of blighted hopes and ambitions, back to the cross-roads of love and into the right paths. He has established a million-dollar mission in Philadelphia, the like of which cannot be seen anywhere else in the world. Millions of philanthropic tendencies, churchmen of national prominence and leaders in the nation's field of big business, are now interested in the plan of the "Man Maker" to establish a string of similar man-reclamation plants in all the large cities from New York to San Francisco. The work has an enormous economic as well as spiritual value.

The woman who lately married him works daily and nightly by his side. Her husband's passion for salvaging human wrecks has become her own, and she has renounced forever the frivolities of former days and looks back only with amusement on her old life.

But here let the two tell their own story.

"Mother brought me up very strictly," said Mrs. Long, "particularly in the matter of religion. Mother was an Episcopalian. So I grew up with the best of the viewpoint of the faithful churchgoer. I was like thousands of others of my kind reared in the atmosphere of present-day 'Churchianity.' During the week I participated in a routine of social functions and on Sunday I became a Christian."

"But as I grew older I felt a growing dissatisfaction; I had a feeling that my life was not full enough. I wondered why people of my kind did not apply their Christianity all the year round as Christ did. One Sunday evening I was asked to attend Jerry McAuley's Water street mission in New York. I accepted. I shall never forget that evening, for it was the turning point in my life. I was almost afraid as I faced that throng of down-and-out men in the mission. Their clothing, their sad, wrecked or dissipated faces filled me with disgust. And at the same time I marvelled that the Church was not doing something to aid these men who surely needed saving."

"In that little collection of faces stamped with sin and hopelessness was one that filled me with horror, so branded with the error of life. It seemed to me that only that face could be the proper setting for such a face. The eyes flared in sunken sockets; the skin of the face was of deathly whiteness and was stretched over the cheek bones like the head of an old drum. The shoulders of this man were bent like an old man, but something told me that he was not old. His chest was sunken like that of a consumptive."

"Some day you will marry that man." "Oh, the horror of it—the horror of it." Overwhelmed by the recollection, Mrs. Long covered her face with her hands. The hand of the "Man Maker" crept to her shoulder, where it lay caressingly. He spoke, his voice husky with emotion: "I was making my fight against the drug then—for twenty years I had been a drug addict and I was trying to tear its tentacles from my body. 'Somebody had told me that 'God could save me.' I determined to give Him a

Mr. and Mrs. Long in Their Philadelphia Mission with Three Converts. "The Man Maker" is the Leaning Centre Figure of the Three Men at the Left.



chance and drifted into the Galilee mission in Philadelphia. There I got the strength to begin the fight. A little later I went to New York. When I saw Mrs. Long in the McAuley mission she seemed like one of the angels—a being so far above me that I only felt a desire to worship. The sight of her stimulated my will power, long dormant."

Mrs. Long looked at the "Man Maker" and smiled through the tears that glistened on her face. She patted his hand lovingly and continued her story. "After that," she said, "something seemed to draw me to that mission every Sunday evening and that same hideous face was there, too."

"But I began to marvel at the wonders that occurred in that mission. I was familiar with all of the great miracles of the Bible, but they were not more wonderful than the transformation which took place in many of the derelicts that came to that Harbor of Hope. I saw men shattered in mind and body slowly emerge from the degradation which vice had created for them."

"In that mission I saw Christianity as it was applied by Christ in His Sermon on the Mount. And every Sunday evening the man with the awful face sat and burned his eyes into my soul and my soul still whispered that here was my mate. But as the weeks wore on the face became less ghastly; the cheeks filled out a little; the stoop diminished."

"The change in this man began to fascinate me; I sensed that before me was the awakening of a human soul. I saw that a great battle was going on in the breast of this man, a battle which was reflected in his burning eyes and whitened face. He was trying to climb up the ladder as I had seen the other down-and-outs do, and he was having a hard struggle to keep from falling again in the mire."

The "Man Maker" grasped the hand of his wife. It was plain he was stirred to the depths of his being by the memories recalled by her words. Beads of perspiration stood out on his forehead.

"All hell," he said with emotion, "cannot have more tortures than I underwent in my battle against the drug habit. It was agony of mind and body and I had no medicinal aid. I fought it through with just the help of God. At the end of a year I was free from the clutches of the drug and was a man born anew."

"The improvement in this man," said Mrs. Long, continuing her narrative, "filled me with wonderment. I still loathed him, for I could not forget my first impression of him, but I dared not show resentment for fear that he would abandon his attempt at reform. And mind you, all this time I had never spoken to him, nor he to me."

"My mother became interested in my work, and every Sunday she invited some of the men from the mission up to the house for dinner. One Sunday morning at Blackwell's Island somebody touched

me on the shoulder, and turning I beheld my 'bete noire.' In his eyes was a pleading look as he said: 'Why don't you ask me up to your home with the others next Sunday? I would like to come.'"

"I felt an impulse to deny him, but still fearing he would abandon the fight, I asked him to come up to the house with the others."

Mrs. Long paused again to allow the "Man Maker" to speak. "She had hated the very sight of me," he said smiling whimsically; "she loathed me and continued to loathe me, I think, until the very day I married her. Go on, Edna."

"He took dinner with the other boys at my house," said Mrs. Long, "and after the boys had left I said to my mother: 'Mother, what do you think of George Long; don't you think he is terribly repulsive?'"

"I was astounded when mother replied: 'Edna, I would not call him good looking, but I can tell you one thing; that is, that I have never met a man with the exception of your father who had so much character in his face. I take George Long to be a man of wonderful determination with a mission in life. Some day you will be proud to number him among your friends.'"

"That set me to thinking; I wondered if after all my first mental photograph of this man was not obscuring the new and noble spirit which had been born within him."

"Not long after that George Long asked me to marry him. His proposal was not a shock to me for I had not forgotten that prophetic little voice. 'I felt the absurdity of the request, and at the same time I sensed the tragedy of it. I feared to repulse him. So I decided to adopt pretence and not disillusion him until the work of reclamation was complete. Very diplomatically I told him that he was not in a position to marry any one, and when I saw the despair in his face I held before him false hope—I told him to wait a year and ask me again. It seemed cruel to deceive him, but I felt that the end justified the means."



"A face that filled me with horror, so branded with the error of life."

"A faintness came over me when I saw the eyes fastened on me with fiery intensity."

"Then it was that a little voice within me seemed to say: 'Some day you will marry that man.'"

"Oh, the horror of it—the horror of it!"

Mrs. Edna Caulkens Long, whose unique romance is here revealed.

The Philadelphia Mission, Where the "Man Maker" and his Wife Do Their Soul Saving Work.

backers includes some of the most influential persons in the United States."

The "Man Maker" paused and allowed his wife to narrate what is perhaps the most vital and dramatic part of their story.

"Mr. Long wrote me frequently, telling me how his work was progressing. At his insistent pleadings my mother and myself went to Philadelphia one Sunday to hear him preach. I had asked him to wait a year, and the year was up on that Sunday."

significance of the reclamation of this former 'dope' fiend. This man, who had tasted of the very dregs of life, could talk understandingly to those men. He could touch hidden chords in them which could not have been sensed by the average clergyman and evangelist. He had known what it was to be in the clutches of a terrible craving; he had known what it was to be cold, hungry, ragged, filthy and forsaken. When I saw how George Long stirred those men, how he made them feel and how he made hope shine in their sin-battered faces, it flashed upon me like a revelation that George Long had a wonderful message—a message which God had given him the power

to translate with vividness to down and out men.

"Simultaneously my duty flashed upon me—before me, straight and clear was the road I was destined to follow. That night George Long again asked me to marry him, and I accepted him. I could not have done otherwise. As plainly as if the Creator had spoken to me I knew it was my duty to join in partnership with George Long and help him save men."

"But even then you didn't love me, Edna, you know you didn't," said the "Man Maker," a bit wistfully. "No, I don't believe I loved him even then," confessed Mrs. Long. "I did not begin to love him until I walked up the aisle with him to the altar in St. Andrew's Church."

"Then the certainty flooded over me that I did love this man, and that I loved him better than I could have loved any man. 'I felt my heart throb with sudden happiness as I stood with bowed head before the altar rail. I felt that here indeed was one of God's miracles, and that I was participating in it. I sensed the glory of a man who could conquer one of the most vicious appetites that can curse a human being. When the clergyman pronounced us man and wife I felt a delicious happiness that I was the mate of a man who had peered into the very inferno itself, and yet had acquired the strength to fight his way back to self-respect."

"My marriage cost me all of my friends in New York. Most of them cut me when they met me on the street. Only my mother stuck; she believed in George Long."

"But my happiness has grown steadily since the day of our marriage, and I have never had cause to regret. Here in this mission I and my husband fight by day and by night for fallen humanity on life's firing line. We have rehabilitated hundreds of husbands and sent them back to their families and their jobs; we have freed hundreds of wayward sons from evil ways and sent them back to their mothers. Drink and drug wrecked men and youths enter our man-reclamation plant by the thousands and we try to cut away the waste and leave only the good. There are many who fight and lose, but we are not discouraged by the failures. 'I do not miss the afternoon teas, the dances, the opera of my former existence; that was a false life. Right here in the mission I find real life every day. I see it unfolded with all of its unrelenting realism. I see tragedy here, sorrow and joy; there is a fascination in aiding men to break the shackles of appetite."

The "Man Maker's" vision of a string of man-reclamation plants from New York to San Francisco is based on his conviction that a great movement for the Christianizing of men will start after the great war in Europe."

"When this terrible slaughter ends," he said with his eyes ablaze with zeal, "the whole world will awaken to a realization of the depths to which civilization has sunk. There will be remorse and despair in this country as well as abroad. Millions will demand a right interpretation of the doctrines of Jesus Christ, and we will see the beginning of the end of the present pseudo Christianity. These hosts of men seeking the truth will need no evangelist to beckon them down the sawdust trail; it will be a great involuntary turning to God. The churches will be swamped by the tidal wave of God-seekers and missions will be needed to help out in the work."

The wife of the "Man Maker" had the last word. "I do not want to convey the impression," she said, "that I advise girls to chance as I did and marry drug addicts and drunkards. It would be wrong of me to do that, for I am not certain there is more than one George Long in the world."

"Little Girl" Dresses

By Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

At the Right—
A Simpler Specimen of the
Girlish Gowns So
Generally Becoming Worn.
The Silk-Covered
Cords Decorating the Skirt
Are an Innovation.
So Is the Fan-Like
Arrangement of the Fulness
of the Skirt
Above the Girdle.

All
"Lucile"
Models



plicity of gowns made after schoolgirl models. Amazing it is, too, how many types and ages adorn themselves in such costumes.

The beautiful girlish gown represented by the largest figure on this page is suitable for afternoon wear or for the dinner or theatre, according to personal preference. I prefer it for afternoon wear, for I like to see the arms unveiled at evening. The gown would be of too severe simplicity were it not for the elaborate motif of the garniture introduced to add richness to its beauty. Around the skirt, about knee length, is a double shirring of silk of the same peach pink as the gown. Above this undulating shirred trimming is elaborate silk embroidery in floral design. The sleeves are of all over lace. They are full, the fulness being gathered at the wrist into a close cuff of the silk embroidery. A cluster of ribbon flowers of many tints is fastened into the corsage above the high girle.

The little net hat, with its small lace brim, worn with this costume is of the little girl type.

The other gown reproduced in the picture at the top of the page is of similarly girlish design, but simpler. Like the first one, in the larger picture, it is built of taffeta in a gray shade. Like that, it is girdled at the normal waist line. Instead of the elaborately embroidered motif, however, are two groups of silk-covered cords, two in each group. In fan-like effect above the girdle, in front, is gathered the fulness of the skirt upon a background of a quaint, tight-fitting bodice. The ruffled edge of this fan-like decoration is carried down the front of the skirt on either side to meet the cords. The décolletage is outlined by a double ruching of maline.

The very short sleeves have a close ruffle of the plaited maline. With this is the ever present note, in decorative gowns, of a bunch of flowers, these being of black and yellow velvet.

The inclination toward flowered silks is apparent in the third of these little girl gowns, that shown at the bottom of the page. It is of sparsely flowered black silk, the motif being pink rosebuds. The skirt, scantier than usual, is slightly draped at the sides, but, as is suitable in the case of flowered silks, has no other trimming. The gathered girdle, narrow at the sides and long at front and back, is of the flowered silk. White maline forms the sleeves, the chemise and a wide, turn-back ruching at the neck.



An Effectively Fashioned Gown of Flowered Silk.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

"BACKWARD, turn backward, O time in thy flight,
Make me a child again!"—
runs the old song.

But the old song adds "just for to-night," while the ballade of fashions of the Winter of 1916 to 1917 has it "for at least this season."

The "little girl" gown is exceedingly popular. There are several reasons for its being. One is that fashion is a radical. She leaps from one extreme to another. After two seasons of grand-mamma styles, among them stiff, metallic brocades, it is pleasant to glide to the other end of the arc and feast the eye upon the vernal freshness and sim-

This is a Specimen of the Most Elaborate of the Little Girl Type of Dresses That Are So Popular This Winter. The Severe Simplicity of a Taffeta Robe Is Relieved by the Elaborate Silk Embroidery in the Same Shades and by the Full Sleeves of Net Gathered Into a Tight Cuff of the Silk.

Why War Has Lost Its Romance and Color

By Israel Zangwill
The Famous English Playwright and
Zionist Leader.

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"Clear-singing, clean-slicing;
Sweet-spoken, soft-finishings;
Staking death beautiful.
I am the Will of God,
I am the Sword."
—Henley's "Song of the Sword."

THAT is what the poet used to sing. "I am the gas-bag" would be nearer the mark to-day. And for the protagonist of the defense: "I am the sand-bag." The sword is obsolescent. Some Italian troops used the dagger, but the British officer mostly finds his sword an encumbrance, and its chief use now in England is as an ornament for civilians at court receptions.

"The Will of God" is now the Zeppelin bomb, the asphyxiating gas, the torpedo, or the liquid fire of the German squinters, the results of which at Ypres, according to a British officer interviewed by the Liverpool Daily Post, was to burn our soldiers' faces "out of all recognition to the human form." And the picture of our troops before the advancing flames is a grim transformation of our traditional war-pictures—this "line of men as far along as one could see, mopping their brows, from which sweat was streaming." This combination of hell and the Turkish bath, relieved only by the irrepressible humor of the private, who opined that so much sweat would put out the fires by the time they reached the ranks.

Khaki "The Yellow Peril"

The romantic Ruskin, writing in 1864, warned our soldiers that they "were never meant to be blown out of engines nor to fight by chemistry," and predicted that at the rate they were going they would soon come to poisoned bullets. Civilized nations, he said, should settle their quarrels as civilized men do on terms, and with choice of weapons. Modern warfare was unchristian—as if duellists should throw vitriol in each other's faces. The logical junker, to whom war was not a theatrical tournament, but a scientific ruthlessness, answered, "Why not?" And in the end humanity may be grateful to him for having stripped war of its last veil of chivalry and cast upon its crude nakedness the searchlight of hell. Now, we can say of war, as Dryden said of vice, that it is a "monstrous of men."

As to be hated needs but to be seen. But more corrosive to the war-ideal than even the vitriol Ruskin thought ungentlemanly, is the tedium of the trenches. "War is dull," complains the Times military correspondent, and the men yawn with him. War in fact is as dull as the ditchwater in which the men stand, and romance has been driven literally to her last ditch. In the words of Punch: "Don't picture battle-scenes by the lurid press adored, "But miles and miles of Britishers in burrows badly bored. "Here then lies a new hope for humanity. "War is worse than a crime, it is a bore." And—as if in symbolic harmony—the colors of war are faded, too. The prosaic necessity of invisibility has ousted the peacock vainglory and the rainbow pride. The tratan, our last symbol of the joy of battle—will scarcely enliven

another war. Khaki, like a yellow fog, swallows everything—it is for romance "The Yellow Peril." True, the Germans still keep touches of the old palette. Mr. Powell's unforgettable picture of the German Entry into Antwerp gave us glimpses of burnished steel, beribboned jackets and fur busbies and silver-gray and bottle-green uniforms, and some of the French are in the key of blue. But a day in the clay and ooze of the trenches sadly tarnishes this bravery. And even the cavalry—squelched Italian. Flamboyant—must crouch as mere bipeds.

Just Titanic Tomfoolery, Noisy Without Being Funny.

Indeed, M. Georges Scott, the artist, laments that "modern warfare has absolutely nothing to do with colors. It is a symphony in sound. The war is the end of the battle-painter since, apart from curiously lucky circumstances, there is absolutely nothing to paint."

But perhaps the subtlest force that is sapping what James Grant called "The Romance of War" is the belated recognition that the soldier is only one of the factors. General Petain himself, the heroic defender of Verdun, says it is "a war of workshops." And it is by an irony of history that on the very day Conscripted entered the British Calendar, our war-lord, our grim English Odin, Kitchener, was forced to preach economy to the nation in the civic Guildhall. "We have two great armies now," he said, "not only the army in the field, but the other army, consisting of the whole of the civil population at home, and the army in the field he confessed bathetically, "could not last a single day without the efforts of the civilian population behind it." Poor Romance! Economy, the most bourgeois of the virtues, is then as martial as dardeviltry. Even the urchin who refuses to have his face washed is saving soap, which seems, like everything else, including the milk of human kindness, to be convertible into explosives by our chemical devils.

The humor of these appeals for economy is fit to make the angels weep. "The cost of the shells fired at Suchoz," says the official report, "would suffice to build it up again fifty or a hundred times." This is not to consider the cost of keeping the armies there to fire them. And Mr. Pollen tells us that a light craft like the sentinel Arethusa uses up ten times the horse power that keeps going a great northern factory, with two or three thousands hands.

It is a pity that just when the steel and the sword were vanishing, airships and submarines should come to restore the lost picturesqueness of war. But even at its most spectacular, war is for most civilized people a mere savage survival. The very laborers in my village remark that they thought we had outgrown it. They do not know Dr. Keith's demonstration that man is at least a million years old. But they feel instinctively that he is old enough to know better.

"I call it 'orse-play," said the indignant soldier in Punch, when he was toppled over by a shell and covered with earth. That is one of Punch's immortal words. "Orse-play" is exactly what war is—a tragically gigantic game-bolling, a supershoving and hustling, a lubberly Cyclopean skylarking, a Brobdingnagian snowballing.

The larkins of literature, the hooligan Bernhards, the Peter Pans of poetry, may imagine war vitally important, but in essence it is a titanic tomfoolery that is noisy without being funny.

I never felt this so strongly as when, turning from the newspapers, I read Henry James's novel, "The Ambassadors," whereof I wrote, "It makes the war books ridiculous. A world which has arrived at such fineness of impression and such depths of spiritual beauty as are

evidenced in this masterpiece has no more to do with crude cannon balls and silly shells than wolves and tigers have to with the Ninth Symphony or the differential calculus."

No, for those who have "the joy of battle" war may be natural enough.

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite. For 'tis their nature to." But let us leave it to the Serbians, any of whom would gladly die if he could spit two Bulgarians on one spear; to the Montenegrians, or the Senegalese, who collect ears and noses as the Red Indians collected scalps; to the Turcos, two hundred of whom, according to the Gaulois, slid secretly on their stomachs toward a German trench of eight hundred Germans, and then, "uttering terrifying cries," bayoneted seven hundred and ninety-two Bosches in ten minutes.

Chopping Up the Piano to Light the Fire.

For these and their likes—e. g. the British cavalry officer who wrote home, "We had an amusing time chasing Uhlans"—war is a glorious romp, and for them it may be, as Kipling says, "the lordliest life on earth." Far otherwise is it with the likes of the poor professor of Latin at the University of Bonn whose diary, published in the Times, revealed the pitiful slavery of the private's life under Jack-boots. Junkerdom. A typical entry (Sept. 27) says: "One gets stunted intellectually. One has no longer a single idea except to keep going physically. Always the same longing for peace, and before my eyes the spectre of the French front close at hand, with the horrors of its artillery fire."

There is a German proverb about not chopping up the piano to light the fire. Imagine using a university professor for Kanonenfutter. "Glory of war," writes a Colonial from the Dardanelles, "is a thing of the past." And indeed nearly every one of my own acquaintances at the Dardanelles was down with dysentery, which does not seem to be even counted in the casualties, unless death lends it a little dignity.

War Reports Surpass All Literature of Horror.

Early in the war—through my perilous habit of "walking in war-time"—I was captured by a British officer and made to address his men. The khaki congregation, young recruits in all the pride of life and limb, squatted in the meadow and I stood, like Abraham of old, in the door of a tent. It was a picturesque scene, growing more romantic as the light faded and my discourse soared to the stars that came out to listen. I spoke of national righteousness, of duty and glory, and how they must shame the Goths by chivalry to their women and children. "Thank you, thank you," cried the captain, fervently grasping my hand, when my heroic accents died on the perfumed darkness of the Summer night. "You have saved me my evening exhortation. I was about to address them on bugs!"

How many of these young knight-errants have since been infected with typhus by these unromantic insects I know not, but it is the pediculi more than the Germans that have devastated Serbia. "They have practically taken possession of Serbia," wrote a doctor to the Times. "Rats and lice enjoy this warm weather," writes a British soldier from a front trench in Flanders.

"The lordliest life on earth"—or the dirtiest—appears also to lead to insanity—whether the madness of melancholia or of terror. The Aus-

trian asylum of Steinhof has had to be enlarged to receive the patients from the front. And this lordly life has begotten new diseases—now a novel form of neuritis, anon a trench fever credited to the bites of body parasites—the real lordly liver. The old diseases, of course, flourish more vigorously than ever—the list reads like one of the passages Zola penned so unctuously in "Lourdes": "Typhoid, tetanus, paratyphoid A and B, jaundice, dysentery, spotted fever."

The marvel is that madness does not overtake whole battalions. For not in Dante's Inferno, nor in Poe at his most gruesome, nor in all the literature of horror, nor in the wildest pictures of Wiertz, can anything be found even to equal the simple statements of the war reports.

We read of valleys turning into volcanoes, of "heads and limbs flying in all directions," of "men wading through a sunlit blue sea that turns red" of chips of granite blinding thousands of Alpine fighters, of ravines solidified with standing corpses. "There were bunches of corpses caught upon our barbed wire defences," says a French war report.

A writer for an American paper says: "The southwestern knob of San Michele is known as the 'Mountain of Corpses,' from the heaps of Italian dead there in front of the Austro-Hungarian trenches, into which is flung a veritable hail of shells, at times rending, tearing and throwing fragments of the long dead in all directions, a picture declared to be beyond imagination in ghastliness and stench."

"The explosion of a mine underground," writes a Petrograd correspondent, "leaves no sign above ground of the awful catastrophe that has occurred below. The horrors of such fighting defy the imagination and cannot be described by those who have survived."

Similar unspeakable horrors, I remember, were recorded of the bombardment of the Blucher, as the effects of our shells exploding in confined space, dreadful blastings and hurlings, and bodies cut in two by closing hatches. A French soldier presses a button and explodes a mine as a German division is going through the Bois des Caures—and the division disappears. I know nothing in literature surpassing the simple words of the Paris journalist: "A tremendous 'boom.' Trees mixed with strange shapes sprang into the air."

"Terrible cries were heard, and then the silence of death." "Day and night," says the diary of a German officer, "our hands and our feet were at every moment coming in contact with unnamable things that had once been human bodies. When you stand behind a barrier, four men deep, of these horrible things — But enough!

All Sacrificed to Passion for Victory.

The notion of distributing V. C.'s or Iron Crosses under such conditions is an anachronism, a relic of old romance. The heroism of humanity simply takes my breath away. Every man in the trenches is a hero, braver than Agamemnon. Or perhaps the truth is that no man is a hero. Courage can be acquired by practice, it can be taught, writes a British officer. Who does not remember Tully saying to his body: "Tremblest thou? Thou shalt tremble still more before I have done with thee!" According to a German psychologist the soldiers in the trenches revert to sub-humanity. Caught between their officers and overlords behind and the vomiting iron jaws in front they develop a sombre sense of fatality and move like somnambulists toward their appointed doom.

Nor are the effects of war outside the camps altogether as ennobling as the Romantics pretend. Mixed with a great uplifting of the nation in sacrifice and goodwill and a renewed sense of nationality and a healthy transvaluation of values is also a sordid greed on the part of a large commercial minority that—incredible as it sounds—would rather see profit than peace. The moral consciousness and political sense of the nation disintegrate and everything is sacrificed to the elemental passion for victory. To hear of hecatombs of our enemies and the shipwreck of their argosies gives us a living satisfaction. The sense of reality is dulled. Catastrophes that would have set Emperors and Presidents sobbing condolences no longer stir the faintest thrill of sympathy.

In England there is, according to the Times, a "heavy toll on child life indirectly traceable to the war," a "dangerous wastage." Both in Germany and England a serious degeneration of school children is noted, alleged to be due to the absence of the fathers.

The Cologne Gazette says that crimes of violence have increased alarmingly in young people of both sexes between sixteen and twenty-six, and the Governor of Cologne draws the attention of the municipality to the outbreak of pickpockets by boys of from five to ten, while boys of from eight to twelve are becoming skilled cracksmen.

Wave of Immorality Breaking Over Germany.

The Berliner Tageblatt says "the German people are in danger of being wholly submerged beneath the extraordinary wave of laxity and immorality that is breaking over the country." Drastic sumptuary laws for children under seventeen—covering tobacco, snuff, books and films—are being everywhere enacted. "Shall we never shed blood?" wistfully wailed that incurable Romantic, Stevenson, comrade in letters of the author of "The Song of the Sword," bedridden both. They dreamed of being soldiers because they were invalids, and of being seamen because they were not able-bodied. It is to be hoped the moans of these "literary gent's" are satisfied now. It would be no unfitting hell for these frivolous Romantics to be compelled to witness the measureless agony of this war—the suffering of mules and horses, as well as of men, women and children; the illimitable carnage and bestiality, the insanities, suicides, hangings, shootings, crucifixions, burials or burnings alive, diseases, exiles and anguish; to hear the innumerable moans of milkless infants, and see every gate to death open and besieged by agonizing queues.

The only excuse one can find for Tennyson and Stevenson—and the school they created—is that they had no imagination. They lived remote from Mars and could see only its ruddy splendor.

In the presence of the war itself our poets are dumb; or, if they speak, it is of its spiritual inspirations, its intellectual ironies or its psychological incongruities. Of the old joy of battle there is not a trace. The poor ruined Romantics! Even Kipling, who but for the grace of God might have been Poet Laureate of Prussia, has not egged on the slaughter.

Indeed with the close of the South African war and the publication of his great pacifist poem, "The Settler," his career as a Tyrtæus seems to have ended. That wonderful poem—of an Old Testament greatness—is Kipling's real Reckoning.

And his vilification of the "senseless bullet" and the "barren shrapnel" and his glorification of the "holy wars" of united mankind against the evils of Nature mark the public bankruptcy of the ruined Romantics.



LA VOGUE FIRST IN VALUE VARIETY VOLUME

Despite the fact that Winter has not yet given place to Spring, and one is apt to think that there is nothing new in fashion, new ideas—like the upspringing shoots of the first Spring plants—are constantly to be noted in our elegant salons.

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Why You Are So Likely To Get Pneumonia After A Surgical Operation

How the Ether That Makes the Surgeon's Knife Painless Chills the Lungs, and How Nausea and Difficulty in Coughing Irritate Them So That Their Delicate Cells May Become Easy Prey for the Germs of This Dread Disease



Lung Tissue of a Healthy Person (Below) Compared with That of a Sufferer from Pneumonia. In Pneumonia the Air Cells Become So Completely Filled Up with the Products of Inflammation That the Diseased Lung Looks Very Much Like the Liver.

By John B. Huber, A.M., M.D.

AFTER being ill at his home in New York for a week, F. W. Whitridge, eminent lawyer and street railway president, was taken to a hospital one Wednesday morning. Appendicitis was the physician's diagnosis and it was decided that an immediate operation was necessary.

That same night Mr. Whitridge was placed on the operating table. In spite of his sixty-four years the operation was entirely successful and there seemed every reason to expect a speedy convalescence. But on Friday pneumonia developed and the next day Mr. Whitridge was dead.

That pneumonia should follow a successful operation with such speedy fatal results as it did in Mr. Whitridge's case will seem surprising to most people, but it is one of the dangers which physicians and surgeons have had to fight against ever since they began using the knife to relieve diseased conditions.

Before the days of anesthesia, before the assurance of unconsciousness and of relief from the pain of an operation by the administration of ether, chloroform or laughing gas, pneumonia was much more frequently met at present a cause of death after injuries and after surgical operations. There is, for instance, the account of a series of forty-one cases in which twenty-three of the sufferers died of the following pneumonia.

The cause in those cases certainly was the shock of the injury or of the operation or of both—shock devitalizing to the bodily tissues, but especially to those of the lungs. The latter were thus rendered susceptible to the attacks of the pneumonia germs which, then as now, existed constantly in the atmosphere and were normally present in pretty nearly everybody's upper air passages.

And so resulted pneumonia or lung fever, in which grave malady the capillaries, the minute blood vessels in the lungs, became swollen and ruptured. And the air spaces, the air cells, instead of containing air as they should in health, became filled with serum fibrin and broken-down red and white blood cells, the products of the pneumonic inflammation. The totality of these cells, making usually a whole lobe of the lung, becomes thus consolidated and hepatized (that is, having the appearance of liver), and is then no longer fitted for its office of respiration.

When the inhalation of narcotic vapors, such as ether, came into vogue, the cases of surgical pneumonia, as we may term them, became much more infrequent. The shock of the operation was much reduced, because the patient, now unconscious, did not feel the knife. And yet there continued to be (though very rarely) such cases as the unhappy one of Mr. Whitridge. Why should this be so?

Doctors Hewitt and Silk, two eminent London anesthetists (physicians who devote themselves exclusively to "putting patients under" for operations) have detailed a series of 5,000 cases in only thirteen of which pneumonia developed. In eight of these thirteen cases the operations were on the tongue and jaw. During such operations there has naturally to be considerable interference on the part of the operating surgeon with the

Diagrammatic View of the Nose and Throat Cavities Showing (A) Nasal Cavities; (B) Mouth Cavity; (C) Tongue; (D) End of Soft Palate; (E) Epiglottis; (F) Glottis or Opening from Pharynx into Trachea; (G) the Gullet. The Dotted Line Shows the Course of the Air We Breathe on Its Way to the Lungs and the Solid Line the Course Taken by Our Food. In the Nausea That Often Follows Operations Blood, Mucus and Undigested Food Make Their Way from the Stomach Up Through the Gullet (G). When the Desire to Cough Has to Be Repressed for Fear of Pain or Opening the Stitches of the Wound, Some of These Things Instead of Being Ejected from the Mouth Pass Through the Glottis (F) Into the Trachea or Windpipe. In This Way They Reach the Lungs Where They Increase the Irritation Caused by the Ether Fumes and Often Cause Pneumonia.



giving of the ether. The cone has to be frequently removed from the patient's face in order that the operation may proceed, to be replaced immediately when the patient shows signs of returning consciousness. Thus there is considerable chilling of the patient's upper air passages, alternating with the breathing of the warm air of the operating room. Moreover, mouth operations tend to the accumulation of considerable secretion. The result of all these conditions is what is called aspiration pneumonia.

Among European surgeons chloroform was for a long time and still is to-day preferred to ether for anesthesia, largely because chloroform was first used and recommended by the Scotch surgeon, Simpson, while ether was an American product. English and German surgeons were at that time fairly good allies, and the latter held pretty strictly to the fashion of their British colleagues. Thus the eminent American surgeon, Sands, when he visited Germany some thirty years ago, sought to convince his Teutonic medical brethren of the superiority of ether over chloroform. He was permitted to demonstrate on a woman patient, who unfortunately "died on the table," to Dr. Sands's great distress and mortification.

This incident set back many years the clock for ether anesthesia in Europe, although ether is in general by far the safer anesthetic, except where the patients have kidney trouble, such as Bright's disease. And all surgeons of whatever land are agreed that chloroform must give way to ether in "heart cases," the effect of that vapor being especially unfortunate in such cases.

Operations on the abdomen, such as for appendicitis, in the case of Mr. Whit-

ridge, are peculiarly liable to be followed by either pneumonia. And this for the reason that under any anesthetic the patient feels the desire to cough so as to expel mucus and other matter that may lodge in the throat. Here, however, there is much pain on coughing. The patient should cough so as to get rid of the throat secretions. But the coughing gives him much distress about the site of the abdominal operation. After the operation he is in much fear lest he break the stitches and open the wound. And so he refrains as much as he can from coughing, permitting the secretions to accumulate. Thus does there come to be danger of what is called retention or aspiration pneumonia.

More than this, whenever the sensitivity of the upper air passages is benumbed, the condition is as in the malady known as palsy of the larynx. Minute particles of saliva or mucus or other secretion pass over the epiglottis, thus down into the windpipe and thence into the lung tissue, exciting an inflammation sometimes intense enough for the development of pneumonia. As we have considered such cases are unfortunately more frequent after operations about the nose, mouth and throat.

This aspiration pneumonia is known also as deglutition pneumonia. Patients may vomit during the operation; and then particles of vomited food and fluid may get into the windpipe and so be aspirated—breathed into the remotest recesses of the lungs, into the air cells or air spaces; and so set up pneumonia.

A case in point was that of Elliot F. Shepard, some twenty years ago. This unfortunate man was related by marriage to the Vanderbilt family, which had at that time devoted more than a million dollars to the development of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. Physicians and surgeons of that institution, who had Mr. Shepard's case in charge, were therefore unusually anxious to exert their best skill in

his behalf. It seems, however, that Mr. Shepard disobeyed the medical instructions given him, not to take food the night before the operation; in consequence of which a fatal deglutition pneumonia was set up.

We have hinted at the chilling of the lung tissue (than which there is none more delicate in the body) by the rapid evaporation of the ether, such as takes place in anesthesia. To appreciate this property of that most volatile of substances one need only to pour a few drops on the back of the hand. Indeed a form of local anesthesia (preliminary, let us say, to the opening of a skin abscess) is the ether spray, which rapidly freezes the skin so that the knife is not felt.

The laboratory expert also appreciates this property of ether. As, for instance: When the surgeon, in the course of an operation comes upon a growth within the body which he suspects may be cancer, he summons at once the laboratory expert who makes at once an ether frozen section of the growth, which he then and there puts under the microscope and decides, with very little delay of the operation, the nature of the suspected tumor.

This chilling property of ether may also have the general effect to lower the vitality of the whole body. Thus is the whole system made susceptible to infection, especially the lungs, in which, whether we are healthy or sick, pneumonia germs are pretty much always present.

In elderly people with weak lungs, and with weak hearts, too, that kind of pneumonia known as hypostatic congestion is apt to come on after operation, which latter is a strain in any event, even on strong constitutions.

The most dependent and posterior parts of the lungs, as the patient lies on his back, are the parts generally affected in this kind of lung inflammation. We must remember also that pneumonia is one of the "terminal diseases" which are apt to

carry off the elderly; and such is like to prove the issue after any operation in patients who have had some weakening heart or kidney trouble, especially in the Winter months.

One naturally asks, What is the least amount of ether the patient can get along with and still be pain-free during an operation. It is impossible to state even an average here. Some patients go under after a few whiffs, no more than a tablespoonful of the narcotic; and are maintained in narcosis by a few more whiffs from time to time. Others need several ounces to be properly anesthetized.

Again, it is natural to ask, "What time must elapse before the patient may be considered out of danger from post-operative pneumonia?" Here again no definite answer can be given.

The length of the time of the operation, the gravity of the disease for which the operation is done, the patient's age, his general condition all have to be considered in making an estimate. The patient may go along very nicely for several days and may then get up a hypostatic pneumonia. Or his heart may weaken and then a terminal pneumonia may set in. General speaking, however, a patient is safe as regards the pneumonia three days after the operation.

There have been of recent years wonderful developments in anesthesia by which the safety of the patient is becoming more and more secured. There is the Bennett Inhaler, by which the anesthetist begins with laughing gas and then switches off gradually to ether; the drop method of giving ether; the method by intratracheal insufflation by which a tube is passed into the windpipe and in which a stream of warming air is passed over the surface of the ether before its administration. The anocel-association method of Dr. Crile. There is the method of giving ether, the method by which the patient's face nor is there touched the patient's face nor is there inhalation of anything other than the ordinary air that everybody breathes; and yet the patient slumbers through a

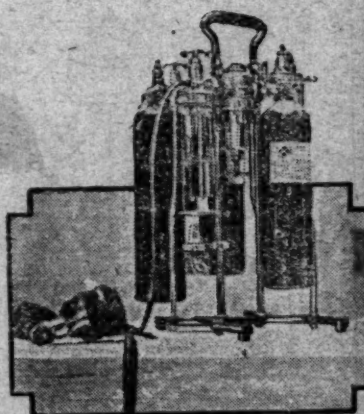
One Way of Administering Ether to a Person About to Undergo a Serious Surgical Operation. The Ether Is Poured Little by Little Into the Cone Held Over the Patient's Face. As the Liquid Evaporates the Powerful Fumes Penetrate the Lungs and Produce Insensibility to Pain and Other External Impressions. Persons Frequently Survive Operations Only to Die Within a Few Days of Pneumonia as the Late F. W. Whitridge, the New York Traction Magnate Did. The Reason for This Is the Irritation of the Lungs, First by the Chilling Effect of the Ether and Later by the Nausea and Other Conditions Which Follow Surgical Operations, Particularly Those on the Abdomen



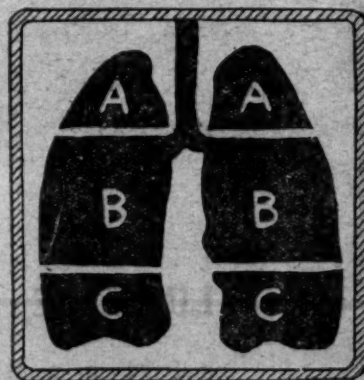
PHOTO © BY INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE, N.Y.

three-hour operation as peacefully as an infant, to awake and ask when the operation is to be done and then to be told: "It has been done." But all this is another story.

And let no sufferer be hindered by any think written here from undergoing a necessary operation. Let no one suffer untold agonies for fear of operation accidents. Ether pneumonia is a marvelously rare circumstance nowadays. And indeed, in these devil wagon, rapid living days, no place in all civilization is safer than the operation table.



Apparatus Used to Administer Ether by What Is Known as the Intra-Tracheal Method. In This the Ether Fumes Are Given by Means of a Tube Through the Patient's Mouth. Some Surgeons Believe That with This Method the Danger of Pneumonia Is Far Less Owing to the Fact That a Stream of Warming Air Is First Passed Over the Ether.



The Middle Portions of the Lungs (BB) and Their Bases (CC) Are the Parts Usually Attacked by the Pneumonia Germs Except in the Case of the Hard Drinker Who Most Frequently Suffers from Congestion of the Lobes (AA).

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1917

FORERUNNER OF AUTO DATES BACK TO 1678

First Internal Combustion Engine, Invented Then, Used Gunpowder

New York, January 3.—It would be difficult to find any one better informed to write a brief history of the evolution of the automobile than is C. S. Rieman, Vice President and General Manager of the Elgin Motor Car Corporation, Chicago. He has been connected with the automobile industry since its inception and has always owned an automobile from the days of the "one-lunger" up. Mr. Rieman's first car, which more resembled a thrashing machine than an automobile, contained a popping one-cylinder engine. Next he purchased a "two-lunger," then a four-cylinder car, &c. Naturally, he now explores the highways in his Elgin Six. C. S. Rieman gives a few historical facts in connection with the early history of the horseless carriage.

The first record we have of a vehicle travelling without animal power is found in the ancient Chinese records, which give an account of the "kite carriages." These vehicles were driven by the wind blowing against a sail attached to the carriage. In the early reign of King James I. of England a patent was issued to Hugo Upton, reading as follows: "For the sole making of an instrument which shall be driven by the wind for the transportation or carriage of anything by land." Some believe that Upton secured his idea from "kite carriages" in old China.

However, the history of mechanically driven carriages dates back to 1680 when Sir Isaac Newton proposed a steam carriage to be driven by the re-active effect of a jet of steam issuing from the nozzle at the rear of the vehicle. Some years

later, a crude carriage was built, an early record of which reads as follows: "Mr. Pinchbeck has recently built a curious steam machine that has traveled without horses for forty minutes and has covered a considerable distance." In 1759 there appeared an English advertisement reading as follows: "Mr. Ladd's patent four-wheel carriage, that goes without horses and will carry four or five persons at the rate of six miles an hour, is built on solid mechanical principles." In 1802 Richard Trevithick built a steam carriage which was exhibited at London, having driven itself 90 miles. In 1830 a horseless carriage named "the Automotion," was built by Walter Handcock. This was really the first steam carriage that proved at all practical. It covered 4,200 miles during its life and carried a total of 12,761 passengers.

The first internal combustion engine was invented by Abbe d'Hautefeuille in 1678, in which the explosive power of gunpowder was employed to drive a piston in a cylinder. This was the forerunner of the modern gasoline engine. Some years later John Street developed an engine operated by liquid air ignited by a flame. The first internal combustion motor which used gas was invented in 1884 by Gottlieb Daimler. In 1895 he successfully applied this engine to a bicycle, and in 1886 Carl Benz invented his single horizontal cylinder, water-jacketed engine, which he applied to a three-wheeled carriage. The first practical gasoline automobile built in America was constructed by C. E. Duryea in 1892, but it was found to be underpowered.

In 1894 he built a new four-cylinder car which proved quite successful in the Chicago "Times-Herald" race. The first automobile endurance race of international importance was held in France in 1894. Two Panhard machines contested. Both claimed a 3.5 horse-power, and were driven by Messrs. Panhard and

Peugeot. In 1895 the second automobile endurance race was held in France, and covered a distance of 1,780 miles at the then remarkable average speed of fifteen miles per hour. Six years later, however, the same course was covered at the rate of fifty miles per hour. In 1897 at the Paris-Trouville road race a speed of twenty-nine miles an hour was developed in a gasoline automobile. What a difference today! Not long ago a 300-horse-power car raced at a terrific speed of 143 miles an hour. Even pleasure cars easily run off fifty miles an hour.

HUDSONS FOR U. S. SERVICE

To Be Used by Brigadier-Generals On Mexican Frontier

"The Hudson Super-Six is quite as popular in official circles as it is among private owners," says Harry S. Houpt, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York.

"Recently ten Hudson Super-Sixes were purchased by the army quartermaster at San Antonio, Tex., for the use of the Brigadier-Generals in command of United States troops on the Mexican frontier. While other dealers were trying their best to get the Government business the Hudson distributor at San Antonio got a quiet tip that the big army Generals wanted to get Hudson Super-Sixes. He put in a bid at the full list price, and after the car had passed the rigid Government inspection he landed the order.

"Of the first two cars received one was delivered to Brig.-Gen. Henry A. Greene, commander of the Twelfth division, militia troops, and the other went to Gen. Plummer. Although many cars have been purchased by the Government for the use of border commanders the Hudson Super-Sixes are the only cars that cost over \$1,000."

Motor Car Accidents Increase In Japan, States An Official

Tokio, February 15.—The number of motor car accidents in Tokio is increasing at an alarming rate, even when the increase of the number of automobiles in the capital is taken into consideration, according to a high police official.

In 1916 the citizens of Tokio saw a motor car for the first time in their lives. In the following year the Keishicho issued its motor car-control regulations. At that time there were only 16 motor cars in all Tokio. In 1917 the number had swelled to 870.

Motor car accidents have, of course, multiplied in the meantime. What is more, automobiles are doing damage in an ever increasing ratio not only to the lives of men and beasts but to the roads as well. This means an extra addition to the numerous duties of the Metropolitan Police Station.

Tells of Accidents

Mr. Iwai, the chief of the Communications Bureau in the Keishicho, is quoted as follows:

"We much regret to note that the number of motor car accidents is increasing at an alarming ratio. In 1915 only two persons were killed and 219 persons were injured, while there were 212 collisions without personal injury. In 1916 the figures have risen thus: 324 injuries including six mortal cases; and 212 collisions without personal injury. The chief cause of this rise in the proportions of automobile casualties is the incapacity of chauffeurs in one form or another. So we are taking great pains in seeing to it that only competent candidates get licenses. We first test their knowledge about the mechanism and of the car, etc. and

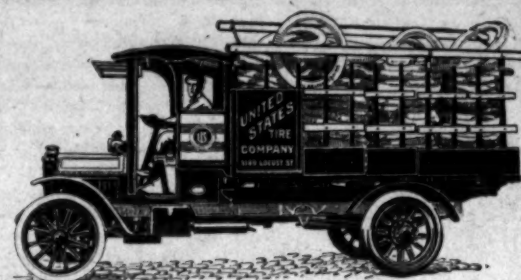
then examine their practical capacity to handle the car.

"And yet the number of cases of breaches of motor car regulations is increasing. If anybody repeats violations frequently, we make no hesitation in confiscating their licenses, and such cases are by no means rare. In last October 28 chauffeurs were punished thus and no less than 4,828 chauffeurs reprimanded. In November 43 were punished and 5,405 received reprimands. We expect that the number of motor cars will soon increase to 1,000 and in that event the proportions of motor car accidents will further grow, and we are now considering the advisability of making the regulations more stringent."

Roads Are Hurt, Too

Regarding the damage to the roads Mr. Kabashima, engineer in the Engineering Department of the Tokio Prefecture, says as follows: "The Tokio Municipality is expending 260,000 yen per year for the repair and upkeep of roads, and this sum is divided between the cost of gravel and other road mending material, which is 120,000 yen and the cost of labor, transportation, etc., which is 140,000 yen. But owing to the tremendous growth in the road traffic with the added nuisance of motor cars, the yearly allotment is far from adequate. The motor cars are causing a new kind of damage to the roads and that is a cavity of about a foot square. It must be filled up either with gravel or asphalt, which means money. We have not as yet made exact calculation of the damages to roads through automobile traffic. There is no doubt about it they must assume considerable proportions."

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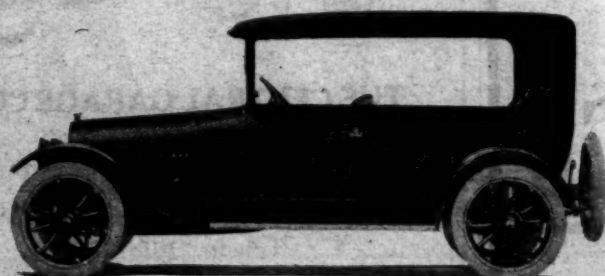
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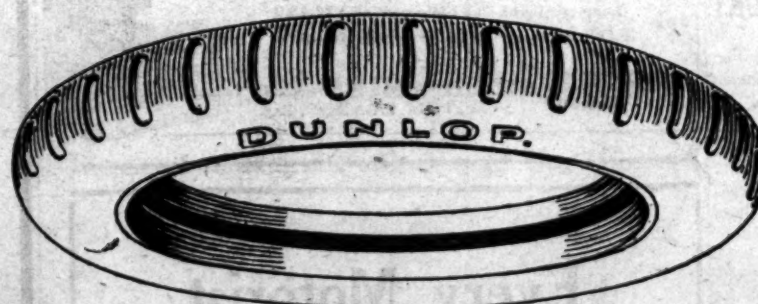
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PURCHASERS GET MORE VALUE THAN BEFORE

Car Prices Have Not Gone Up So Much Proportionately As Other Commodities

By J. Walter Drake

(President Hupp Motor Car Corporation)

Despite the high prices of every commodity automobile owners are receiving more for their money today than ever before. In the last few years efficiency has been the watchword in every branch of the motor car industry. Constant application to this policy has produced labor saving devices and methods which have enabled the motor car makers to give greatly increased values.

Even with the big rise in the price of steel and other metal products essential in the building of automobiles, and in spite of the increased cost of labor, the motor manufacturer has kept down the selling price of cars to a minimum.

It is true that many makers have had to increase the prices of their cars, but an analysis of the situation will prove that the prices of automobiles have not been increased in the same proportion as those of other commodities.

War orders have sent the prices of materials, even the smallest parts, soaring, and unless the manufacturer was far sighted enough to prepare for the situation, he found himself in a difficult position.

The material market left the maker a choice of three courses: first, lowering the standard of the car by using cheaper material; second, raising the price of the car to meet the increase in materials; third, building for the future and for permanency the best car of its type for the same money.

The Hupp Motor Car Corporation has chosen the third course. We have attempted to maintain the higher ideal around which this car has been built in the face of the great odds, realizing that for permanency we must maintain the highest standard.

In our new factories we have been able to reduce the overhead to such an extent that we are able to offer improvements in the car without increasing the selling price.

Twenty-five improvements have been made in the Hupmobile for the present season. All these innovations have been toward the refinement of the car and the efficiency of the motor. None changes the essentials of the car.

DIAMONDS USED IN OVERLAND FACTORY

Play Important Role in Big Toledo Plant—300 to 1,000 Stones Kept in Stock

Diamonds are sacrificed with generous hand in the interest of mechanical accuracy at the Willys-Overland factory, Toledo, Ohio. Enough of the precious stones to equip a dozen prima donnas with tiaras or necklaces of wondrous splendor are yearly literally ground to nothing on the emery wheels used in finishing those parts of Overland and Willys-Knight cars where accuracy and strength are prime requisites.

These diamonds are used to "true up" the emery wheels. Nothing else is hard enough.

In the wet grinding department, with its hundreds of grinding and milling machines, 300 to 1,000 uncut stones are kept in stock almost continuously. As a rule these diamond stocks are replenished in \$15,000 lots.

When a crank shaft or a cam shaft has been "rough ground" it is turned over to the finishing

machines. Here the grinding is done by the best available machinery and the best grinders in the department. Utmost care is exercised to see that the parts come up to requirements, even to a .0005 of an inch.

This is where the diamonds play their important part. Inasmuch as the slightest imperfection of the cutting surface of the wheel is reproduced on the work, an absolutely true wheel is necessary in these

grinding jobs. The diamond provides a method of making the wheel a true cylinder, and at the same time produces any kind of a surface desired.

Besides crank shafts and cam shafts, wrist pins, spacers, push rods, spring brackets, pump shafts, generators, drive shafts, idler gear shafts and steering work gears are parts in the accurate grinding of which the diamond plays an important role.

'Conscious Power and Beauty' in Autos Today

New York, January 8.—"The March of Conscious Power," the expressive line of James Russell Lowell, I think expresses the march of progress made by the automobile," said Louis H. Periman, the famous inventor of the demountable rim.

"It has been my extreme good fortune," said Mr. Periman, "to be a first-nighter, and indeed an every nighter at every automobile show held in this city, and if I were to write a brief epigram on the automobiles of today, I would say that they were ticketed 'hors concours,' above competition, like the famous paintings by the world's greatest artists in the Paris Salon.

"The chassis of today possesses conscious power, the work of the skilled artisan, and the body work of the motor car of today possesses conscious beauty, the work of the graceful artificer. And to these two essential factors has been added conscious comfort for the passenger.

"Now let us look backward and note the crude conditions that led up to the present-day perfect conditions.

Two Distinct Tendencies
"As in years past the art of motor car making exhibits two distinct signs of irresistible tendencies—one is toward fixity of type, the other is toward reversion of type. Fixity of type means the conditions when there may be a number of widely

different patterns of automobiles in use, but all of one pattern are substantially alike. For instance, if Henry Ford made all the automobiles of this country they would all be alike. Reversion of type—well known phrase of the scientific evolutionist—means here a return to earlier and once discarded forms of construction.

"A pertinent instance of this form of development is the use of wire wheels today, because they were originally used on the first automobiles produced in this country, largely because automobiles were made by bicycle makers who used bicycle ideas and bicycle material then on hand. Take another pertinent instance: The first imported automobiles had hot tube ignition. Then followed battery ignition both by wet and dry cells, chemical it is true, but today the storage battery is in vogue on account of the electric starting and lighting idea. The later magneto which produced electricity mechanically is now being somewhat discounted in favor of the generator and the storage battery.

Battle of the Cylinders
"The battle of the cylinders, then as now, raged furiously in the early part of automobile history, the one-cylinder, cylinder fired hydro-carbon type of motor, disputing the field with the steam engine and the electric motor. The latter two are

here yet, even if not as prominent as they might and should be.

"Probably the greatest advance in the automobile of today is the elimination of friction, friction having only one place where it is of value in an automobile, and in this place friction produces traction between the tire and ground.

So, of course, all the motor cars of the Class of 1917 are fitted with either ball or roller bearings—not all over, it is true, but somewhere in all the revolving parts, wherever their use is indicated. The American makers of ball and roller bearings

now lead the world in the volume and value of their output, as their huge plants and their productive capacity testify.

"The artillery wheel and wire wheels, of course, are supreme in their order as named. Originally we used hose pipe tires cemented on; then followed the clincher type of tire, the detachable tire and rim and, last but not least, the demountable rim; and so universal is the use of the demountable rim today that all the American makers fit demountable rims to their cars, with the exception of two makers. The clin-

cher type of tire rim might be said to be almost passe, excepting in the smaller and cheaper cars and sizes of tires, the straight-side tire having gradually come into its own.

"The matter of demountable rims is of more than passing interest, my own elementary foundation patent having been filed in 1906; and as a matter of fact the rim problem has engaged the attention of automobile engineers ever since the advent of the automobile. The U. S. Patent Office reports shows nearly 1,500 patents of all classes dealing with demountable rims of one kind and another. In 1916 the American tire industry alone con-

sumed one half the world's 1915 production of crude rubber, and 55 per cent of the United States East Island cotton product, besides which it is estimated that 25,000,000 tires will be made in 1917.

"Meanwhile, the non-skid tread leads them all, the cord tire is the popular high priced one, and motor car makers everywhere are adopting the S. A. E. standards for regular tire sizes, over-sizes and rim-sizes. "I merely mentioned these rim and tire facts to give the reader some idea of the inventive activity in this particular field, and to show how firm a grip the demountable rim has upon the motor car manufacturer and the motoring public."



Hupmobile Conforms to Best Standards of Two Hemispheres

WHEN you purchase a Hupmobile you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have purchased a car which conforms to standards approved by the whole world. The best European practice in motor car construction has entered just as much into the building of the Hupmobile as has the highest American standards. The best is adopted wherever it is found.

In proof of our statements, look at the Hupmobile. Its lines are European lines. Consider the Hupmobile motor. It is four-cylinder and has always been four-cylinder. And the Hupmobile manufacturers believe, as most European manufacturers and owners believe, in four-cylinder power, simplicity and economy of operation.

In many lands the Hupmobile is known as the "European car at an American price." This is an apt phrase which describes that added carelessness which enters into Hupmobile construction—that sure appreciation of beauty in design—that recognition of the value of comfortable riding qualities and luxurious appointments—in combination with a price that unusual production facilities has made lower than the average price of cars in the Hupmobile class.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m. m. bore, 140 m. m. stroke (3 1/2" x 5 1/2"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear axle floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbit lined. Long wheel base "115" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater. Tires 875 x 105 m. m. or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m. m. or 36" x 4 1/2" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; ammeter; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tires on rear; five demountable rims; tire carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colours, khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

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Its distinctive light grey finish and symmetrical body lines command attention everywhere.

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For it has a powerful engine. It has cantilever rear springs and 4-inch tyres.

Moreover it is completely equipped—you do not have to buy a thing extra.

We will be glad to demonstrate this car for you and your family—to show you the many improvements and advantages it has over other cars of its size and price—to prove to you that it is the biggest value of the year.

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Three Hudsons Take Honors In Remarkable Road Race

A Hudson Super-Six, carrying complete Delco Equipment, has broken the World's non-stop road race record.

This was an achievement which has been coveted for some time by most of the professional racing drivers, but the Fates reserved the honor for Mr. A. H. Patterson, a Super-Six owner, of Stockton, California, who had never before driven in a race of any kind.

Mr. Patterson made this record in the International Grand Prix race held November 20 at Santa Monica, California, covering the entire distance of 403 miles without a single stop for repairs or supplies, thereby beating the former world's non-stop road race record by exactly 103 miles.

He took third money in the Grand Prix, making the run in 5.09.38, averaging 78.13 miles per hour throughout.

Twenty cars started in this race, but only five finished, two of them being Hudsons, carrying full Delco Equipment.

Clyde Roads, of Bakersfield, another experienced racing driver, piloted the Hudson which came in fourth, it having been necessary for him to make two stops to change spark plugs.

In the Vanderbilt Cup Race, held November 16-17 on the same course, Hudson-Delco supremacy had been again upheld. Nineteen cars started, including three Hudsons, and although only six finished, these three Hudsons were among the winners.

Clyde Roads again came in for fourth money, having maintained an average speed of 75.2 miles per hour, and making but one stop for gasoline and oil. Mr. Patterson in No. 20 was the fifth arrival over the finish line, and Ira Dail in his famous racer took sixth place.

While followers of automobile racing were astonished at the showing made by the stock Hudsons in these races, it came as a greater shock to learn that neither Patterson nor Roads had ever before driven racers in races of any kind. Each owns the car he drove, and each

entered these races for the thrill of the contest and to determine what the Super-Six is capable of accomplishing.

It will be remembered that Ira Vall entered his Hudson in the Brooklyn Handicap last spring for the same reason, and found that he could stay quite close to the specially built foreign racing cars, costing three and four times as much as his second-hand stock car, carrying standard equipment. Possibly, then, we may hear more in the future from Patterson and Roads in the automobile racing world.

In the two races there was a total of thirty-nine cars entered; that is, the number leaving the starting point. Only eleven of the number finished in the two races. When it is known that almost half of this number, five to be exact, were Hudsons, standard-built with no special equipment for racing, it substantially

ly proves the efficiency of the car and its equipment.

Road racing, it is known, is one of the most severe tests on the motor car. This perhaps, can be shown that only 23 per cent of the cars that started reached the goal. Various kinds of curves are encountered and this together with the maintenance of the highest possible speed causes the car to undergo extreme hardships.

Almost half of those to finish were equipped with the Delco System, including Mr. Patterson's Hudson, which broke the world's non-stop record. This new link in the chain of Delco victories provided a wonderful exploitation of what the correct type of ignition—battery ignition—is capable of accomplishing. And this in a road race, where the test is more severe and the power demands showing more fluctuation than in the more common track races.

We could point to no better proof of Delco dependability than the records piled up by these three Hudson drivers. For all time to come this has lashed to the mast every argument that could possibly be advanced against Delco Battery Ignition.

Added to the other victories won

by Delco-equipped cars—the 24-hour non-stop and the several cross-country runs—this comes as the crowning climax. Delco supremacy is unquestioned.

There is another side to this question which you may possibly have overlooked. Throughout all of these contests against time the gasoline engine was compelled to drive the motor-generator in addition to its primal duty of hurling the car and its

occupants through space at breath-taking speed.

Not very many years ago, the number of people who derided the appearance of the starting and lighting system, because it took so much power from the engine, was legion. But most of them are converts to the cause.

And the records made by the two men—Patterson and Roads—who were never before mentioned in connection with automobile racing, emphasize anew the fact that the

Delco System on any make of car is perfectly capable of the same performance. In every record made by Hudsons and other Delco-equipped cars, our apparatus was exactly like any other system shipped to the manufacturer.

No one at our factory had any advance information, or even any idea that some of the apparatus we were building would some day be of assistance in breaking world's records. This is a point which we have always endeavored to instill into the

minds of the motoring public, for every Delco System on any car, is made with the same care and precision. We have never built any special racing equipment for anybody, for our standard apparatus is amply able to take care of much higher speeds than any automobile motor has ever reached.

The car you represent, the car you drive, has the same Delco quality apparatus installed and is quite capable of a similar performance. Delco Magazine.

Maxwell

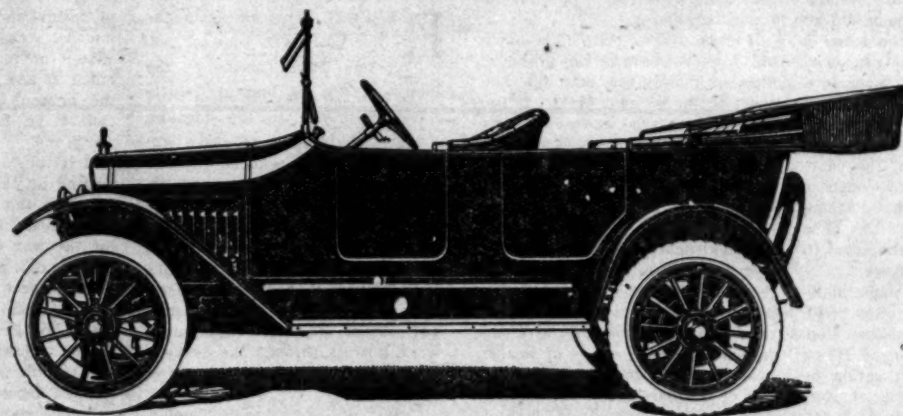
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Horsepower and probably
you wouldn't know the
difference.

"HORSEPOWER" is a misleading phrase. It is sometimes wrongly used to carry the idea of something unusual, exceptional—some startling innovation.

We don't claim anything we can't prove. We don't mislead by reference to a technical subject you don't understand.

We've got something *real* to talk about. Examine the Maxwell car—its *complete equipment*. Note the attractive appearance. Consider its reputation and its unequalled record for performance.

The price includes all the horsepower you need to take you *anywhere* and as *fast* as you want to go.



Call and inspect our stock of Open Cars (all-weather tops) and Two-Seater Cabriolets. We shall be pleased to take you for a trial run.

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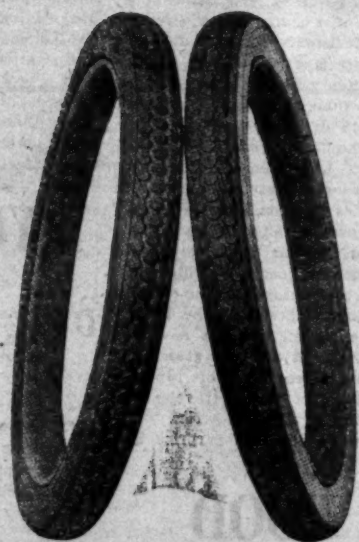
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NEW DISCOVERIES



ALL OVER THE EARTH

LIGHTS That GLARE RUINOUS to EYES

WITH an alarming increase in eye diseases among office and factory workers, who are obliged to rely on artificial light throughout the day, there has recently begun a wide scientific investigation of what constitutes the best lighting practices.

Surgeon T. W. Richards, of the United States Navy, has lately completed an elaborate study of the lighting problems on board battleships, and his conclusions are equally applicable to the lighting of other places. He finds that "glare" is the fundamental cause of eye trouble from most modern lighting systems, and that a light is glaring, not by its own intensity, but in relation to the strength of the surrounding illumination. It has been found, by a series of elaborate experiments on several normal subjects, that any light, from a searchlight down to a single candle, may produce that eye discomfort known as "glare" when it is suddenly flashed from absolute darkness. This form of strain has been experienced by all, in passing from a dark room to one brightly lit.

Surgeon Richards maintains that the same effect on the eye is produced for long periods when lights are

DISCOMFORT, STRAIN and Actual DISEASE Caused by Using Light Too Intense for the Surrounding Illumination

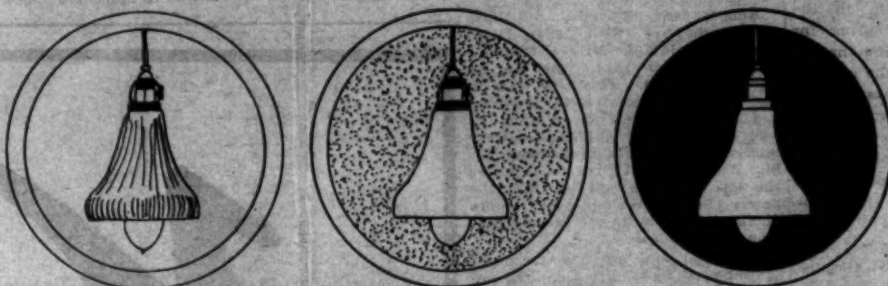
too strong in one place and too weak in others.

On this fact as a basis, any light may be called a "glaring" light in itself. It is only when in proper surroundings that it ceases to glare. If, for instance, an arc light of several hundred candle power is burned in daylight, it ceases to glare and is hardly noticeable as a source of illumination. The same is true of ordinary electric bulbs which, unshaded in a dark room, are extremely annoying to the eye.

In order, then, that artificial light may not cause discomfort, strain and actual disease to the eye, there must be a certain ratio of general illumination throughout the room. This is seldom the case in offices, though it more often obtains in factories, where extensive machines must be well lighted for safe operation. In the office, single lights are usually concentrated on the actual desk work, and the surrounding walls and floors are in darkness.

For a time such an arrangement may apparently cause no discomfort, but, in the course of years, it will tell. The bad effect produced is best illustrated by exaggerating it.

Suppose yourself to be in an absolutely dark room with a powerful searchlight casting a single ray of



On the Left, an Electric Bulb Burning in Broad Daylight—No Effect of Glare and Light Hardly Noticeable. In the Centre, the Same Bulb Burning in a Good Diffused Light Supplied by Other Bulbs—Its Light Hardly Noticeable and Only a Slight Glare Effect. On the Right, the Bulb Burning in a Room that Would Otherwise Be Entirely Dark—A Glare Effect that is Exceedingly Harmful to the Eyes.

intense light through it. You could not long enjoy reading a book by placing it in the glare of that light. In less than a few moments you would be rubbing your eyes and giving up the attempt to read.

Since the glare of light is only a relative factor, it may be reduced or eliminated by general illumination. If the light on the work on your desk is thirty-two candle-power, the general lighting of the room should be twelve. Then the glare effect is reduced to the difference between thirty-two and twelve, making only twenty.

Many people are easily misled as to the intensity of certain lighting. Almost any one, when asked how many times brighter the light outside an ordinary window is than the light inside the room, will guess that it is only two or three times as bright. As an

actual matter of fact, it is usually fifty to a hundred times as bright.

In the opposite way they are also misled, because many artificial lights which look very bright really are bright only in a restricted area.

In addition to avoiding glare, precautions should always be taken that lights are either high enough to be out of the general range of vision, or are hidden by modern means of "indirect lighting," or are well shaded if resting on a desk, table or elsewhere on a level with the eyes. There should be no glaring spots of light within the general range of vision, contrasted against twilight areas.

The desk lights of an office should be so arranged that they will not be reflected directly into the eyes from the paper work.

Don't read facing the light. A light which looks bright may be giving too much illumination in a very small area, whereas one which looks dim may be properly shaded and offering an excellent light to read by. Avoid shades which are shallow and shield only part of the bulb.

The accompanying diagrams picture very clearly

the effect of bad contrasts in lighting. In the first circle we cannot tell whether or not the light is lit, because the surrounding space is daylight.

In the second circle, we know that the light is lit because as a source of illumination it is brighter than the surrounding areas. In the third circle, the light glares because the surrounding areas are absolutely dark.

In producing these three varied effects, the electric fixture depicted has not been changed in the slightest. By the three different values given the surrounding parts, we have brought the same light which can hardly be noticed, as in daylight, to one which in reality would be an uncomfortable glare to the eyes.

When the office or workshop is lighted unevenly or in brilliant spots, while large spaces are left in darkness, we produce the effect of glare just as seen in the last circle.

The ideal arrangement is to reduce by partially lighting the surrounding spaces, as in the second circle. Until this principle is generally understood, we shall be demanding more and more light on our work as our eyes become weaker, and producing all the time poorer results.

It is significant that our ancestors were obliged to use candles and oil for lighting. At big night gatherings for work or pleasure, their necessary light was produced by a great number of scattering and mild lights instead of glaring spots.

Although in their day spectacles were invented, yet they were not in almost universal use as they are now. Eyes lasted longer in those days.

A thorough investigation of the subject of general and even lighting will pay big dividends in saving the nation's eyes.

It's HYMNS the UKULELES PLAY

THERE is a very noticeable similarity between genuine Hawaiian music, which has recently become so popular in this country, and the most familiar of our old church hymns.

It is interesting to note that the modern songs of these Pacific islands are only a variation of the hymns brought out there by our missionaries about 1840.

A minor strain, which accounts for its fascination and plaintive appeal, has been worked into all this

familiar music. This peculiarity is common to all music of those tropical countries where there has been conquest and domination by foreigners.

The natives, who are gradually and surely dispossessed of their native soil, sing out their hearts and feelings on the subject in their national songs. Lacking the energy to repulse the invader, their music never contains inspiring martial airs, such as that of conquering nations.

The music of a race invariably reflects the racial character and also the surroundings and climate of the locality. The Hawaiians, lovers of peace and beauty, having thrived for centuries in the gentle climate and natural gifts of their islands and, since the coming of the white missionaries, gradually retreating before commercialization of their lands, have very naturally

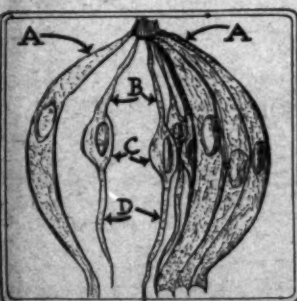
converted the religious hymns of civilization into plaintive melodies of minor strains on subjects of love, welcome and farewell.

The similarity between "Aloha Oe" and "Lead, Kindly Light" is very marked. Indeed, the Hawaiian piece is a song of farewell.

The famous song of greeting and song of farewell were first introduced into San Francisco by the United States Navy, which had been long familiar with, and fond of, the fascinating music. From San Francisco the fad drifted eastward and brought with it the usual parodies and ragtime variations of the original airs.

But as you admire these pleasing melodies, don't forget that the themes on which most of them are based are to be found in the hymn books which missionaries carried to the South Sea Islands seventy-odd years ago.

Why MINT MAKES WATER "TASTE COLDER"



A Greatly Enlarged View of One of the Numerous Taste-Buds Found in the Tongue, Throat and Palate. (A) Surface Cells. (C) Gustatory Cells, Each with a Peripheral (B) and a Central Process (D) Connected with a Nerve Fibre.

SCIENCE has recently discovered why water feels about ten degrees cooler in the mouth than its actual temperature after one has eaten peppermint.

There are, all over the body, special sets of nerve forms which transmit the sensations of heat, cold, touch and pain from the skin and mucous membranes to the central areas of the brain. These nerve forms are specialized to a large extent, one set carrying only sensations of heat, another of cold, and so on.

To demonstrate this fact one has only to run the point of any cold instrument slowly and lightly over the back of the hand. At one point you will feel the instrument through the sensation of coldness, at an-

other point through the sensation of touch. The explanation of this lies merely in the fact that, as the instrument is moved, it engages with different nerve terminals, each of which carries only one form of sensation.

The nerve endings of the tongue and mucous membranes are even more highly specialized. The sensations of heat, cold and taste each have their special nerve terminals, those of taste being very complex.

When we take into our mouths a substance such as peppermint the delicate, bulbous endings of the nerve fibre are irritated and some respond more than others, thereby perverting the taste and throwing out the balance temporarily. If now water is taken into the mouth

it will feel several degrees colder than normal, simply because the balance of the thermal nerve endings has been deranged by an irritation.

This derangement of the sense of taste through the arts of man is exemplified in various deceptions. Many so-called punches taste very velvety and as innocent as milk in spite of their real contents. For the same reason some wines are said to be dry. The same phenomenon explains why one cannot taste the sweetness in a peach after eating a piece of candy.

The ancient Greeks recognized nine varieties of taste, but nowadays it is usual to classify and taste as sweet, salt, bitter or acid. Finer distinctions depend on smell.

Just How and Why HIGH PLACES AFFECT ONE'S HEART

FEW persons who ascend a steep hill at a rapid walk will fail to notice an increase in the rapidity of their heartbeat. This, however, soon becomes normal, as a level stretch of road lessens the demand for physical exertion.

By a slow, tortoise-like ascent of the same hill, with pauses, say, between every other step, its summit may be reached with no acceleration of heart action. A man, did he take sufficient time for the purpose, could climb the several hundred steps in the stairs of a modern thirty-story skyscraper without noticeable effect upon his heart, and, standing on the observation gallery, drink in the wonders of the panoramic view without consciousness of any other physical emotion than, perhaps, a sensation in the knee joints of having been subjected to an unusual form of exercise.

Suppose now, by the same deliberate process of locomotion, with intervals of rest between each step, one gained the summit of Pike's Peak. Would the heart action be the same as at the top of New York's Woolworth Building? Medi-

cal tests show it would not be, and prove clearly that high altitudes disarrange the circulatory system quite independently of the physical exertion involved in reaching them.

At an altitude of 14,100 feet—which is that of Pike's Peak—it is found that the normal circulatory conditions of the majority of men are an increased rate of the heartbeat and lowered arterial and venous pressures.

If high altitudes, with corresponding lowered barometric pressure, thus, of themselves, stimulate the heart to more rapid action, it follows that physical exertion of any kind must be undertaken with more caution on a mountain peak than on the plain beneath.

"Mountain sickness," a disorder characterized by nausea, headache, tremulousness, loss of muscular power and debility, has long been recognized, but it is of comparative recent date that a change in the number of red corpuscles, with corresponding disturbances of health, has been found to be the direct result of low barometric pressures.

In pursuing the study of climatol-

ogy in its relation to human health, embarrassment occurs through the widely dissimilar responses of different persons to the same environment at high altitudes, and therefore no law or regulation can be

laid down as to the proportionate amounts of physical exertion that may safely be indulged in at various levels above the sea. But it is important, as Professor Schneider, of Colorado College, points out, to

know that serious and permanent injury may be done to the heart of any one unwilling to recognize the scientific fact that high and unaccustomed altitudes work a radical change in the circulatory system.

Why the GREATEST TRAGEDIES SELDOM WRECK BRAINS

REPEATED reports from the European war zone of soldiers driven insane by the incessant din of bursting shells have given rise to the question whether the coming of peace will find an increased tendency toward insanity among the nations involved in the war.

It is not alone concerning the surviving soldiers of the battlefields and trenches that the inquiry is addressed; it includes consideration of millions of civilians, men and women, who have experienced war's horrors through the devastation of their homes and the loss of loved ones.

Cases of neurasthenia, melancholia and even hypochondria have been found among the inhabitants

of towns and cities subjected to unusual fright, through the invasion of foreign foes; but how much, if any, permanent injury to the nervous system was effected cannot be determined until the war's end.

"I think," says one physician, writing on the subject, "it will be found in the end that many temperamental instabilities, which but for the war would have remained latent, or at least unobserved, have become more or less permanently manifest." Another declares an exactly opposite belief, in the following words: "One of the results of the war will be a marked decrease in the amount of mental instability."

In support of the latter opinion the theory is advanced that it is

the small worries, the deadly monotony of a narrow and circumscribed existence, the dull drab of a life barren of achievement, which more often wreck the psychic organism than the great tragedies of human experience. Why? Because the former condition tends to create a self-centered anaemic consciousness that weakens and diminishes personality, whereas tragic events, although at first stunning in their effect, invite a keen mental reaction, which in the end compensates for the shock.

Tending to bear out the claim that the human brain is so constructed that it can bear great ills better than lesser ones of repeated, is the fact that a traveler in the wilds of Central Africa will face the tragedy of a surprise by

savage man or beast with intelligent courage, and yet be driven to the delirium of madness by the insistent attacks of minute insects.

In a broad view of the effect of the great war upon the rate of insanity there must be included, say some psychologists, a recognition of the fact that the spectacle of

millions of men unselfishly and devotedly laying down their lives for a principle must have a tendency to inspire mankind with a desire for some idealistic basis of life and cause him to set his face more sternly than ever before against the forces that make for degeneracy and the overthrow of reason.

YOU MIGHT TRY...

Gentleness for Oven Doors.

DON'T slam the oven door after cakes have once started to rise, for a sudden rush of air is liable to make the mixture heavy.

To Harden Saucepans.

NEW enamelled saucepans should always be hardened before using by putting them into cold water, bringing it slowly to a boil and then boiling rapidly for a few minutes. Never put cold water into a boiling-hot enamelled pan.

Banishing Onions' Odor.

THE disagreeable smell which onions leave on pots and pans can quickly be removed by washing and drying the pans, scouring with common salt, and placing on the stove until the salt is brown. Shake often, then wash the pan as usual.

To Make Napkins Shapely.

TO keep napkins in good shape, take them by opposite corners when they are wet and twist round and round. Do the same with the other two corners. You will find that this squares the linen better than all the pulling and coaxing into shape when ironing time arrives.

A Use for Egg-Shells.

CRUSHED egg-shells are splendid for scouring purposes. They must be very finely crushed, or they will scratch enamelled ware, or anything of that kind. Remove all the white skin from the inside of the shells before crushing, and apply their powder on a damp rag. Wash afterward with warm, soapy water, and your pots and pans will look like new again.

SCIENCE NOW KNOWS...

Tires Made of Rope.

AN emergency tire, which has proved successful in Australia in helping a car to get over roadless country when regular tires have failed, is made of cocoanut fibre woven in the form of rope, and is strapped on to the rim. In appearance it is ungainly, but is said to have considerable cushioning effect, and is, moreover, very cheap.

How to Judge Distances.

HERE are a few facts which will help you to judge distances. At thirty yards, assuming that your sight is of the average strength, the white of a man's eye is plainly seen, and the eyes themselves up to eighty yards. At 100 yards all parts of the body are seen distinctly, slight movements are perceptible, and the details of the dress can be distinguished. At 200 yards the outlines of the face are confused, and rows of buttons look like stripes. At 400 yards the face is a mere dot, but all movements of the legs and arms are still distinct. At 600 yards details can no longer be distinguished. At 800 yards the men in a crowd cannot be counted, nor their individual movements distinguished. At 1,000 yards a line of soldiers resembles a broad belt. At 1,200 yards cavalry can be distinguished from infantry, and at 2,000 yards a mounted man usually appears a mere speck.

Use MOUTHS ONLY FOR FOOD

MANY diseases are most catching in the early stages before even a physician can tell that anything serious is the matter.

Measles, for instance, which is a very dangerous disease and often fatal to young children, is most catching at the beginning when the child who has it has no signs of illness except a running nose. Such a child may feel well and may go to school and to parties and mix with other children and infect a great many of them with measles. Diphtheria often begins with a slight sore throat, and whooping cough with a slight cough.

The only way to prevent such diseases from spreading is for every child who has a cold, a cough or a sore throat or feels out-of-sorts to be very careful not to put in his mouth or to cough over or to handle anything which other children are to use. A child who is not absolutely well should be particularly careful to keep away from babies, because babies are so much more likely to suffer seriously if they catch disease.

In some diseases, like diphtheria and typhoid fever, the germs of the disease may go on living and growing in the bodies of people who have had the disease and got entirely over it, and sometimes in the bodies of people who have never had the disease at all. An outbreak of over three hundred cases of typhoid fever in New York City was caused by a milkman, a typhoid "carrier," who had had typhoid in Michigan forty-six years before. These "carriers," or well people who have spreading germs, are usually discovered only when the harm has been done, although the health officer can sometimes detect them first by bacteriological examination.

In order to avoid catching disease from "carriers" there is one rule—to keep out of the mouth everything that is not clean. The hands of any person may have disease germs on them, but if children would keep their fingers out of their mouths and keep everything else but food out of their mouths the spread of disease would soon be checked.

SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1917

SKOTTOWE CUP IS WON BY RECS. 3-2

Old Champions Score Victory Over The Shanghai Football Club

BIG CROWD OUT FOR GAME

Proceeds Devoted To Popular War Fund; Torry Wilson In Linelight

By Domino

The Rees, beating the Shanghai Football Club yesterday afternoon by three goals to two, won the Skottowe Cup for the fifth time and for the fourth time in succession. That is a record of which any team might well be proud. A glance at the cup shows that the S. F. C. have held the trophy four times, A. C. S. V. C. a similar number and the Engineers (at one time the hottest combination to be met) once.

The game yesterday had one or two features that call for special mention. In the first place the League Committee earmarked the game for the purpose of the War Funds and what better than the one that at present is making its special appeal, I mean "The Sailors' Widows and Orphans Fund." Evidently every club on the Recreation Ground was in sympathy with the object for you could look nowhere without seeing the Union Jack fluttering gaily in the breeze.

A little after two o'clock the photo man made his appearance and the two teams were snapped. Then away all the players raced but among the first to be seen on the field of play was the Consul General, Sir Everard Fraser. On behalf of the Rees he took up his position against the wind and gave the ball a kick that sent it careering towards the Club's goal. That started the game.

Not five minutes had elapsed before the S. F. C. men were clanking around the Rees' goal and suddenly something went wrong. Turner, the left back for the Rees, made a grand effort to clear the ball, but it had an enormous amount of side on it, so that it prettily glanced off his leg, completely deceived Wade in goal, and the S. F. C. made their way, with smiles at so cheap a point, towards the center of the field.

The Club continued to press for some time but at last a clearance was made and Torry Wilson went with a rush towards his opponents' goal. He shot hard and true but McLean was ready for him and his effort came to nothing. At another time the S. F. C. men were swarming around the Rees' goal and in saving a shot Wade, the custodian, let his place to the mercy of all and sundry. It was a good thing for the Rees that Ollerdesen was watching and also that the Club forwards were not quick at taking chances, otherwise another nice point would have come the S. F. C. way.

If Torry Wilson did not score when he first paid McLean a visit, he made no mistake on his second appearance before the Club citadel. Taking a pass from the left he simply waited through and then scored with a grand shot. That put the teams on an equality. Success seemed to put any amount of life into the Cup Holders. From the kick-off they made a bee line for their objective and pressed hard. In fact from this point in the game the Rees were well on top and gave their opponents little chance of winning. What chances the Club had they did not take and their combination fell off more and more as the game progressed.

The second point for the Rees came from a nice piece of combination on the part of Torry Wilson and Manley. The former centered in excellent position and Manley, taking it, sent it past McLean, who only made a weak effort to stop it. Shortly after this Clifford had the ball passed to him and he put in a beauty. But referee Barrett had blown the whistle and off-side was given. Lemon appeared with the Rees leading by two goals to one.

Part two is chiefly a tale of woe for the S. F. C. They did not play well and they were favored with luck. One of the biggest defects in the side was the want of combination. Individuals played well but they did not combine as a team and that is just where the Rees won. As a matter of fact the S. F. C. did not prove very ragged but after a while the old champions got together and did all sorts of clever things. That from the ball on its way to the other country that five lined out as they raced and usually the veteran Dicky Brandt was leading. In one of these concerted actions Torry Wilson placed a beauty to Brandt and needless to say the Pocket Marvel scored. That was three to one in favor of the Rees and to all intents and purposes the game for the S. F. C. was lost and for nearly all the rest of the contest they were on the defensive with one brief exceptional space. Alex Leslie got clear, riced down the left wing, centered and Clifford, who was ready and waiting, scored. But that was

Billiards

By defeating the Powhattan Club on Friday in a very closely contested set of games, the Lusitano Club has again won the Challenge Shield in the Inter-Club Billiards League. This is the second season in succession that the trophy has fallen into the hands of the Portuguese Club, last year's games resulting in their being placed first on the list.

Results in the Inter-Club Billiards League last week:

Customs v. Municipal.	
G. B. Storrie 250	A. Mackintosh 244
T. Mellows 250	J. Rush 279
Capt. Gowing 250	A. de Kuyper 248
G. E. Sher- man 220	D. McAllister 250
W. C. John- ston 250	J. Quayle 175
	1220 1094

Powhattan v. Police.	
H. S. Smyth 250	Capt. Barrett 198
C. S. Peacock 250	J. Burnside 158
H. E. Brewer 250	P. W. Reeves 125
H. Langley 244	W. Abbott 250
R. Bailey 201	C. Doyle 150
	1195 984

Lusitano v. Powhattan.	
G. M. P. Re- medios 250	C. S. Peacock 178
J. V. Jensen 248	H. S. Smyth 250
G. M. P. Re- medios 250	H. E. Brewer 255
J. M. C. Lopes 250	H. Langley 216
F. H. M. Castro 250	R. Bailey 205
	1248 1087

Lusitano v. M. H. Institute.	
G. M. P. Re- medios 233	G. M. Hayes 250
J. V. Jensen 250	J. E. Wilson 192
C. M. P. Re- medios 250	Thos. Spring 140
J. M. C. Lopes 250	W. B. Camp- bell 243
F. H. M. Castro 250	K. A. Car- stensen 153
	1223 983

Masonic v. Thirty.	
C. Konard 250	E. F. Poole 152
J. W. Prince 250	E. D. Bush 190
H. E. Gibson 250	H. B. Oller- desen 292
R. Phillips 120	T. E. Pol- land 250
C. Dewing 250	A. F. Oller- desen 142
	1120 986

(T. E. Polmann made a break of 48, unbroken.)	
Powhattan v. Thirty.	
C. S. Peacock 250	E. F. Poole 225
H. S. Smyth 250	E. D. Bush 140
H. E. Brewer 241	H. B. Oller- desen 250
H. Langley 250	T. E. Pol- land 175
R. Bailey 250	A. F. Oller- desen 246
	1241 1053

Standing of the Clubs

Club	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Lusitano	12	2	14	1058
Powhattan	9	4	12	1292
Thirty	9	5	16	1443
Masonic	9	5	15	1443
M. H. Inst.	7	4	14	1424
Customs	6	5	15	1525
Police	2	12	14	1525
Municipal	1	13	15	1678

all, the call of the whistle gave the game to the Rees with the odd goal in five.

Wade, the Rees' custodian, made no costly mistakes. He let us open goal once but the other side did not see it, so he is forgiven. McLean, who occupied the position at the other end, only can be blamed for one of the points registered against him and the fact that the ball was very bobbly is an extenuating circumstance. The defense on both sides was really good. I think that John- wood's work for the Club was quite one of the best things in the whole game and he was splendidly covered by Tonkin. It was good to see Harry Ollerdesen again in his club colors. He was safe. Young Turner, who has only lately left school, was the other back for the Rees. He is an excellent kick and with a little more experience will serve the Champions as well as such stalwarts as Davies and Ollerdesen.

Wilton did fine work for his side at center half. Gande and David Campbell were also prominent for the Club. And then we come to the forwards. On the Rees side five men worked together as one. They were all good and they won the game. For the S. F. C. the forward line also was composed of five men but they all did good work on their own and that was just the little difference that gave that other side the victory. The work of Clifford and Leslie was really quite good and Olsen worked hard.

At the conclusion of the game Mr. A. J. Stewart, chairman of the league committee, brought forward Mrs. Prentice who presented the cup to Mr. Wigton, the Rees' captain, and cheers from all sides.

American A. C. Wins
The American Athletic Club defeated the Jewish Recreation Club yesterday afternoon by a score of 2 to 1. Both teams were in good form and played an even, clean game.

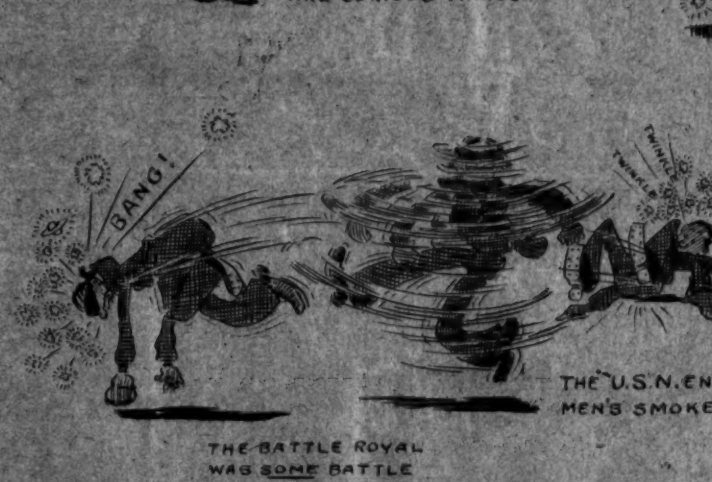
Unscrambling The News By Al Row



NO, IT ISN'T CLOUDS—GUESS AGAIN. IT'S A PERFECTLY GOOD VIEW OF THE PAPER HUNT—JUST A LITTLE DUSTY—THAT'S ALL.



SOME AMERICANS ARE CURIOUS THINGS.



THE BATTLE ROYAL WAS SOME BATTLE



AT YOUR SERVICE LADIES

THE AMERICAN COMPANY S.V.C. ENTERTAINED WITH A DANCE ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.



THE SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB PLAYED OFF THEIR MONTHLY CUP



WHAT!

I HAVE JUST ONE MORE BILLIARD TABLE LEFT

SHANGHAI'S HOTELS ARE GREATLY CONGESTED AT PRESENT



YO SAY YO GAY AM DE SWEETEST GAL IN DE WORLD?

YES-SAN SHE'S GO SWEET DAT SHE PUHSPHAPS HONEY

THE U.S.N. ENLISTED MEN'S SMOKER

SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSN.

The second monthly competition of the above Assn. was held yesterday from 5.30 to 8.30 a.m. at 500 yards Bisley targets, 1 sighting and 7 scoring shots. The weather conditions were fairly good. The following are the results:—

A' Class	
G. H. Bowdoy	31(a)
W. J. Monk	30
A. M. Collaco	30
J. Pennywitt	18
B' Class	
T. R. Rose	32(b)
B. S. Chapman	31
C. H. McCloy	29
J. E. Cameron	28
T. Nagaike	28
K. McKelvie	27
G. Peerton	21
K. Imamura	12
L. L. Schmare	7
F. Dinis	6
J. Asadian	6

C' Class	
C. Matsuno	29(a)
A. Groves	27
J. Johansen	26
M. Sudekitt	24
C. Bedoni	24
E. C. Fetherstonhaugh	23
F. Yokuchi	21
F. W. Frans	13
D' Class	
G. Watanabe	29(b)
G. Dunlop	27
William Hu	26
Y. Hori	26
M. Hijiya	26
S. Kuwayama	21
S. Morisawa	21
R. A. Russell	21
D. Inawaka	19
T. Tanaka	9

(a) Winner of spoon and 1st leg on cup.
(b) Winner of spoon and 2nd leg on cup.
(c) Winner of spoon and 3rd leg on cup.

St. Andrew's Society Concert

Since the war started, the St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai has been noted more for what it has not done—with all due acknowledgment of the goodly sums it has collected for Scottish war charities—than for what it has done. It has carried rather to extremes the doctrine of cut out your pleasures until peace is declared.

Other organizations, too, have collected large sums and have further augmented them by the proceeds of concerts and other mild festivities, to the great benefit of the men doing sterner work. This being so, St. Andrew's is to be congratulated on its little venture of a matinee concert at the Lyceum Theater, yesterday, in aid of the Sailors' Orphans Fund.

The organizers were well rewarded, for the house was comfortably filled and there will be quite a good return.

If the committee did well financially, they are also to be congratulated on the program they put forward. It must have caused a revision of his opinion by a certain well-known member of the society, who, at the last annual meeting, deprecated having a concert, because, so he said, Scottish talent was lacking in Shanghai. There was plenty of it shown yesterday—and real talent, too.

The committee were quite proud of the half-dozen dance items arranged and well they had reason to be. A Scottish concert here can seldom have had such an all-round excellent exhibition of dancing and certainly, during the past four years, there has been no real dancing like the one that opened the program.

In Mrs. Smart's, Shanghai Scots have a real acquisition to their concert party. She does dance. Not

the burlesque hopping up and down stuff which has been seen too often, but the genuine steps.

The three young ladies who danced the reel with her were all good, too. It was rather unusual to mix the common reel with the reel of Tulloch, but still, there is no special argument against it.

Just two hints to the ladies, which are kindly meant. In the fourth step of the figure eight, don't walk as in the others, but give a smart spring and bring the disengaged foot with a smack on to the knee, instead of just a flick in the air. Also, in the same figure, "carry" the hands—both of them—and, in the Strathspey steps, "carry" them alternately, according as the step is right or left. From the front, this looks ever so much better than having them at the hips all the time.

Mrs. Smart came on again with Miss McGregor for the second time (not sheer), as the program said, though the pronunciation is with the "h" and was even better. It seemed a novel style, but then the dances had unlimited steps and no two people dance it alike. Anyway, it is not a Scottish dance, but a Northumbrian measure improved by its adoption by the Highlands.

Wherever Mrs. Smart's version came from, she did all the steps in the true Highland style and was particularly good in the double time.

The Misses McColl seemed nervous in the Ghillie Gullum, probably because, at the last moment, they had to dance to the piano, instead of the pipes, to which they are used. Dancing and the pipes go together and the best of the lesser instruments—organs, violins, or anything else—can never be a real substitute.

(Continued on Page 2)

BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

Invitations have been sent out by the American Athletic Club, to nine basketball teams, asking them to enter a Spring tournament. Already three have agreed to enter. All of the teams that played in the last tournament are expected to enter. The first game will be staged March 10 on the open court at the Recreation Ground. At the conclusion of the series the winning team will be given a trophy by the American Athletic Club.

Miss Stinson in Two Flights at Kiangwan

Only a fair-sized crowd journeyed out to Kiangwan yesterday afternoon to witness the flights of Miss Katherine Stinson. Those who did, however, were rewarded by witnessing two very satisfactory exhibitions.

In the first one, Miss Stinson was up a good ten minutes, during which she gave the spectators innumerable thrills, concluding with a couple of nose dives which made all observers hold their breath. For these dives she went up several thousand feet and then stood the machine literally on its head and shot earthward, righting beautifully and just in time to make a graceful landing. The second exhibition introduced some hair-raising swings and tilts. The little flyer used her smaller machine in both flights.

The Weather

Mist and fog, with rain in the south. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 60.0 and the minimum 37.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 48.4 and 37.4.

CONSOLATION IS WON BY H. W. KENT

Riding All's Well, Popular Paper Hunter Finally Captures His Pink

HAYLEY MORRIS SECOND

Apart From The Jump at Dead Cat and the Dust It Was 'Some' Hunt

By Johnnie Walker

All the joss-pidgin put in by the hunting men during the week and all the fire-crackers let off only resulted in two cloudy days and no rain. Consequently, yesterday's hunt, as far as dust went, was an absolute howling terror.

The country is hard, uninviting to fall upon and khaki-colored, with sparse patches of green, as far as the eye can reach. The Consolation Hunt can always be reckoned upon as a keen contest and perhaps yesterday's event was the most keenly contested in the history of the Club. Despite the dust and checks, a tremendous pace was kept up throughout, with no let-up to give the young fellows a chance of wiping the dust from their phizos.

It was particularly hard on the spectated brigade, especially those who had the misfortune to get a ducking, wet glasses attracting the dust, so that many men were in a perpetual twilight, not knowing whether they went and, seemingly, not caring.

A very large field turned out at London Town and "enjoyed" a ride distinctly novel in many respects, the foxes being determined to give everybody a run for their money and incidentally to display their wide knowledge of this most excellent hunting country. The crowd was sent off by the Master and immediately disappeared in a most terrific cloud of dust, which followed them from start to finish.

The trail lay west across the flats adjoining Pagoda Creek, the first jump being a creek lined with mulberry trees, full of nasty wet water, which had attracted a lot of spectators, in the hopes of grief. Neither were they disappointed, man after man getting a ducking.

This was a good augury of what was to come. After this followed a few small jumps and then the trail crossed Disappointment Creek, near Blackfriars Bridge, where ensued a check. Some of the field went over the No. 1 Sausage Rolls as far as Dead Cat Wade, only to be Tally Hoed! Back west to where the paper lay across Dead Cat Creek, at a spot which one of the foxes declared was a good water jump.

It may have been when he crossed it a couple of hours earlier, but when the hunt got there they found a good fourteen feet of water, getting higher every moment with the incoming tide. Nobody jumped and everybody tried to wade, but the landing bank was too steep and man after man got a thorough ducking, including this humble scribe, who went in right up to his neck, a performance only beaten by that of Mr. Trooper Hooper—who had two duckings at this particular spot!

A thoroughly wet field eventually got away on the far side and, after some hesitation, crossed Inkermann by a platform. Then the line lay between Sandfly Bridge and the Paintbrush Tree, a check being bought inside some lagoons.

This was a very temporary stoppage, for paper was quickly found on the far side of the lagoon to a new platform, over the Paintbrush Creek. Then, swinging right, a big dry cut was negotiated.

Following this came a grand galloping country leading towards Beaver Creek, one jump and then a place that has been very aptly named The Grand Canyon of Colorado, which gave some of the young fellows the up-and-down. Next followed two wades or water jumps, whatever was made of them, to the Blue Temple and straight on to a wade across Fish Creek.

After this was a good lie of galloping country, with one huge dry

B. Co. (British) Champions Shanghai Hockey League

cut and then away to the right, round the heads of some tremendous lagoons, straight towards Frigate Creek, the crossing of which meant a few more immersions. The trail here ran west again, along the banks of a very big lagoon, until right opposite the Paintbrush Tree and then swung due east, crossing a simply splendid jump.

Then sharp right to a filthy mud-bank jump that claimed its victims by the score, for the dust was so intense that nobody could see what was before them. Men and ponies fell like ripe apples.

Those who were lucky enough to get away from here picked up the trail leading to a platform and so across the railway line in the direction of Burnham Beeches and, after getting through a narrow crossing by some mulberries adjoining Beaver Creek, had a fine gallop and a cracking water jump which has often been laid in this part of the country. Then straight ahead to a very horrid creek, brimming from bank to bank with beautiful water, at which several bold souls stopped to bathe.

At Baffling Creek came a small check, which threw out the leaders, the running being taken up by the second flight. Direct towards the railway line, over a very nice water jump and then across the line to the Blue Lagoon.

Here the pace was just about racing speed, for everybody recognized that the flags were somewhere in the neighborhood and there was no time to loiter. Over the No. 2 Sausage Rolls and then sharp left over three fine jumps laid the last time the hunt was in this country, one cross jump, a sharp turn round the head of Camel Creek and then the flags in sight about three-quarters of a mile away, a dead straight run in.

The three men fancied to win this hunt—Mr. Kent, Mr. Grayrigg and Mr. Hayley Morris—came round Camel Creek practically neck and neck and after this it was just merely a question of which pony had the better turn of speed. This proved to be that fine animal All's Well, who romped home a winner, thus giving to Mr. Kent his long-sought-for pink, a win that was thoroughly well deserved and immensely popular.

The young fellows rode yesterday with all their heart and soul. There was no hanging back and everybody was as keen as a north-east wind. Amongst others who did yeoman work in finding paper may be mentioned Mr. Farnworth, the inimitable Sparks, Mr. Stronwall, who may eventually win a hunt when he gets more experience and several others who could not be identified, owing to mud and dust.

The course was simply a splendid one, only marred perhaps by the water jump at Dead Cat, which really, at full tide, was too much to expect any pony to fly. Apart from this, "some hunt" was the verdict.

The card read:

1. Mr. H. W. Kent, All's Well.
2. Mr. Hayley Morris, Futurist.
3. Mr. R. M. Dalglish, Tarporley.
4. Mr. E. B. Rose, Tuki Tuki.
5. Mr. W. Hill, The Casperalzie.
6. Mr. G. Grayrigg, Perhaps.

St. Andrew's Society Concert

(Continued from Page 1)

It was a pity that a minor mishap prevented Piper Begdon from accompanying them, for, besides the assistance it would have been to the dancers, he alone is always worth hearing.

When these two young ladies had had more experience and get more finish—"carrying" the hands again, for instance—they are going to be very good. For one thing, they are very precise, which is an excellent point in Highland dancing.

The Misses Stephen, Mrs. Gilbert and the Misses Crichton, in their dances, were also excellent.

The songs were mostly old Scottish favorites and were all well rendered, whilst Mr. G. S. Scott made quite a hit with his stirring recitations. A feature of the program was "The Heather Hills o' Scotland," sung by Mrs. Mathieson, which has some local connection. The words and music were composed by D. Riddell.

The Best Shooting

near Shanghai is to be obtained at **HANGCHOW.**

Pay a visit to the **NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW**
電話新新西州杭
(WEST LAKE)

and we will send a man to show you the best shooting grounds. A good bag guaranteed.

Moderate rates
for the week-end or longer periods.



The team made an enviable record in the season just closed. It took part in ten league matches, winning nine, and drawing one. It scored 63 goals and allowed its opponents only

15, gaining 10 out of a possible 40 points. Those in the picture are: Standing, left to right, Pte. Brand, Col. Sergt. Melville, Pte. Barnes, Q. M. Sergt. Pullen, Lt. J. H. Crocker,

Middle Row: L. Corp. Haynes, Lt. V. H. Lanning, Pte. Billington. Front Row: Corp. Nash, L. Corp. Cooper, Pte. Howell, Pte. Hawthorne, Pte. Hawker.

Scouting Notes

By Tracker

Scouting is once more on the move in Shanghai. Yesterday the troops of the Eastern District held their first series of first-class tests at Yangtzepoo, a goodly number of scouts turned up for examination, and after the tests were over the scouts were entertained to tea by the 11th Troop, returning to their own headquarters about 8 o'clock.

The 9th and 10th Troops are both under canvas already and I understand the "model camp" will be made even more so in the near future. The 10th Troop has now been placed under the command of Scoutmaster A. H. Leslie (on promotion) and will work entirely separately from their sister troop the 9th.

The Nanyang boys are always on the move and now that the two troops are distinct from each other the competition will be even keener. The City boys are still going strong and looking forward to the day when they can test themselves against their brother scouts on this side. A new troop has been started at the Chang Sun Ming Tze College (Hurdoo's Garden) which promises to become the largest in the district. This makes the number up to 18, not so bad for a place like Shanghai, an increase of eight troops in less than a year.

I understand there will be a parade of the troops of both districts next Saturday, at the Public School for Chinese in Elgin Road. The troops will fall in at 2.30 p.m., when there will be march past, etc., followed by field work in that district.

Amusements

Victoria

Charles Dickens' universal favorite "The Old Curiosity Shop" will be seen at the Victoria Theater this evening and tomorrow evening.

Large Selection of Patricks Golf Clubs just to Hand
Price \$4.00 each

Boyes, Bassett & Co.,
35 Nanking Road.
Telephone 1922.



Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Refraction and Manufacturing
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Mair, entitled "Noble Deeds." Father's British, American and French Galettes, the fourth episode of Wallingford, "The Master Touch" in two reels and a comedy. The leading feature for Monday's program will be "Love's Frailty" in four parts, a Pathe masterpiece, finely staged and beautifully colored, featuring Mile. Robins. Father's galettes and two comedies entitled: "Select Stuff" and "The Ghost Fakirs" also are announced.

Towa Cinema Theater
Today's attraction at the Towa Cinema Theater will be the "Master Key." Six reels of this thrilling detective drama will be shown, including the 8th, 9th and 10th episodes, also a very amusing Keystone Comedy. There will be a matinee this afternoon as usual.

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral—Feb. 25—First Sunday in Lent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. (And at Bubbling Well Chapel.) 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Litany. Garrett in D. Anthon "Give ear unto my prayer." Arandell. Hymns 85, 49, 51. Preacher—The Death. 2 p.m. Children's Service. 6 p.m. Mission Service conducted by the Sub-Dean.

February 28—Second Wednesday in Lent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 8.30 a.m. Morning Prayer. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. "Blessed word of God incarnate." Psalm, Hymns 254, 25. Preacher—The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church—1st Sunday in Lent—Feb. 25, 8.30 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Matins. Subject: "Moses as a Child." 2 p.m. Children's Catechism. 6.30 p.m. Evensong. Subject: "Our Lord in the Wilderness."

Union Church—Sunday, February 25, 11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject: Dangerous Ignorance; Chant 24: "How lovely are Thy dwellings;" Anthem (from Brahms' "Requiem"); Hymns 14, 409; Hymn for men at the front by

Judging from the success of the exhibition of "David Copperfield" which was shown during last week, another rare treat is in store for lovers of Dickens. All the pathos and devotion of this wonderful story are vividly reproduced in the present film. Besides this the Cherokee Indian, "Chief Hailstorm," will appear in full regalia in Indian songs and dances. These are positively the last two times these features will be shown. Chief Hailstorm has visited most of the schools of Shanghai during the week and lectured to the children on the customs and traditions of the American Indians and proved to be a most interesting as well as instructive visitor.

Thesday's program will feature "The Ring and The Man" in four parts.

Apollo
Tonight's program at the Apollo Theater is featured by some "real" films showing thrilling exploits of "French Hydroplanes at Salonica," also a powerful military drama in three parts, by Francis

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